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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1928

NUMBER 9

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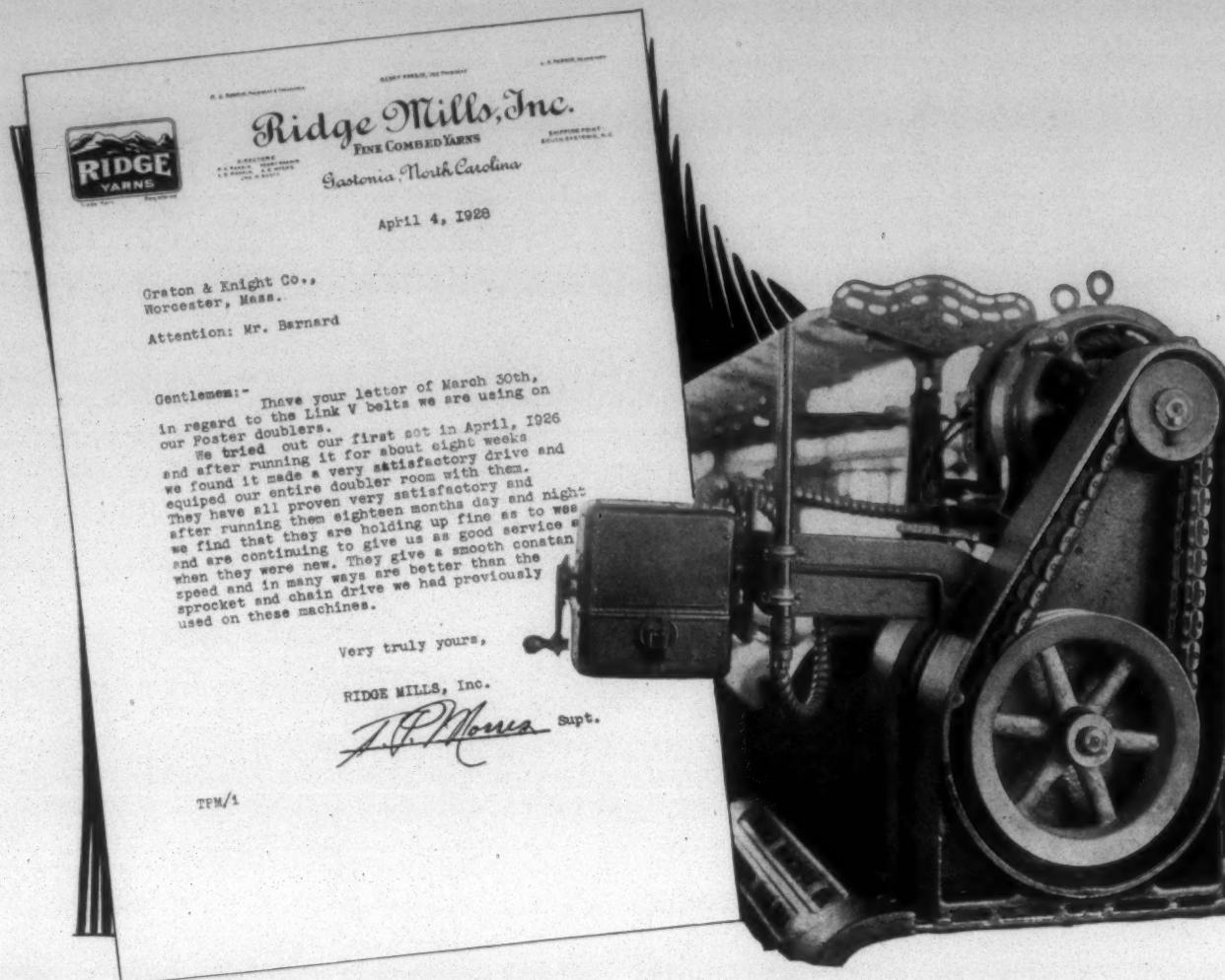
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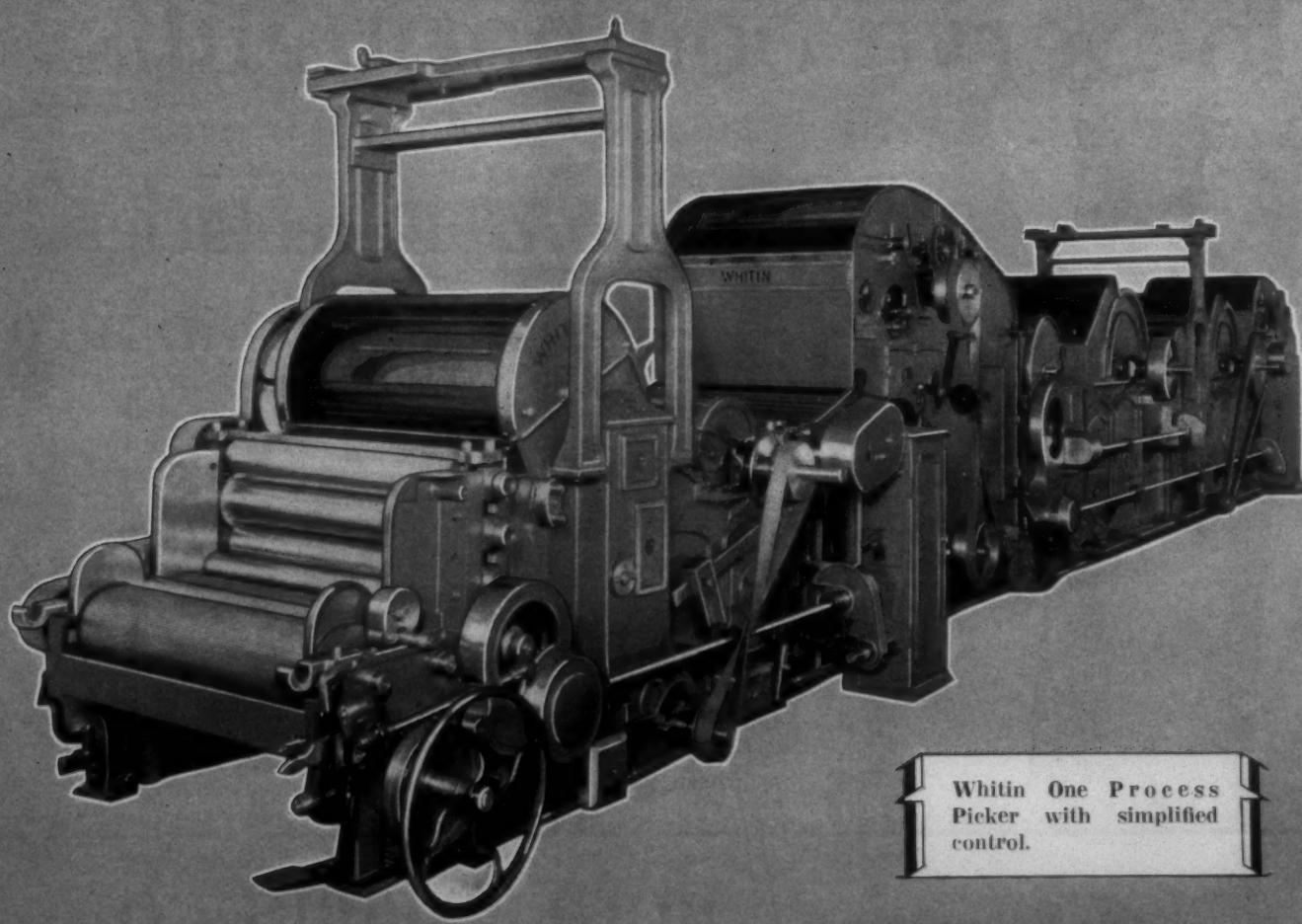
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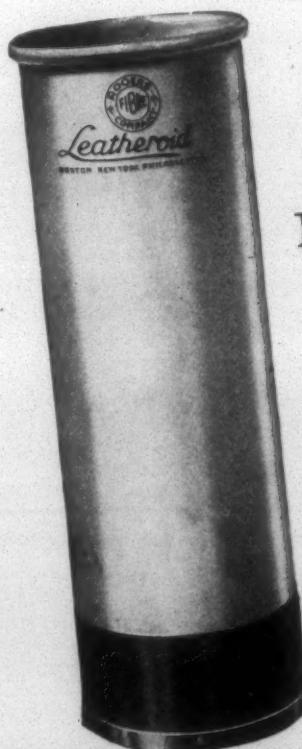
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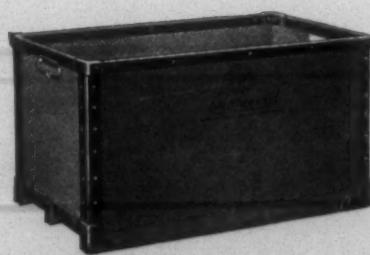
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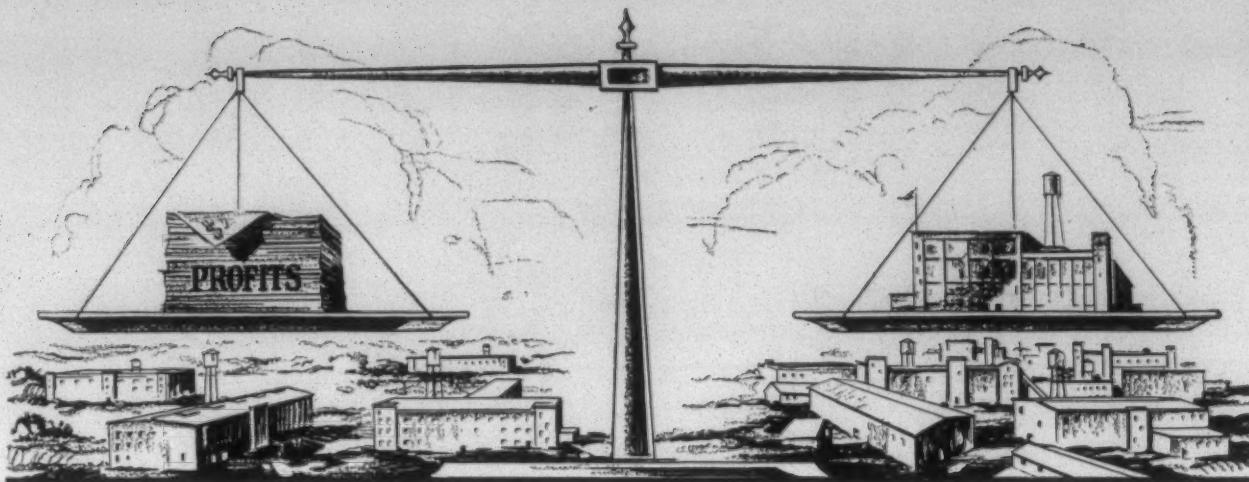
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tiveness. We have practically no labor turnover and absolutely no labor trouble.

"The men who direct our company soon had some facts before them that made it easy to decide that Mill No. 2 had better be moved to the Piedmont.

"Today we have four out of our five plants down there. How soon the fifth goes, none of us knows. It's just a matter of the margin of profits on its operations. If they drop much more, it will be brought, too.

"Our management policy is to require each unit to earn enough extra profits to pay for the cost of moving within a reasonably short time—and each of the mills we have moved up to now has beaten the time limit we set."

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1928

NUMBER 9

Finding New Uses and Extending Old Uses of Cotton *

THE New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute was organized April 15, 1927. This is the second of your fall meetings since that date, and it is likewise the second time I have been asked to present to you the work of this section.

It is indeed gratifying to know of your continued interest in our efforts.

Finding uses for cotton is not precisely a new idea. In a recent issue of the Textile World there was published the following statement from a correspondent who had found it appeared in De Bow's Review, March, 1846:

"In the report of Mr. Ellsworth, commissioner of patents, a most invaluable document that should be found in the hands of every planter, we find a new source of consumption proposed, which, if reduced to practice, would more than absorb the whole annual product of the American crop. This new source of consumption is founded on the proposition 'that cotton is the cheapest, most comfortable, and most healthy material for bedding, that is known to the civilized world.' Bold as this proposition seems to be, it is fully sustained."

I wish that I could bring to you this afternoon a statement of any one of the various new uses to which we have given our attention in the last year, that would absorb more than your annual product of cotton textiles.

We have been asked if it is possible to find a new use for a fiber as old as cotton. My answer is always in the affirmative, and by way of supporting the position I want to point out to you a few of the new uses that have come to our attention and tell what we have done to bring them to the attention of the consumer.

When considering the possibilities of this work year in and year out, the thought had occurred that cotton fabrics cou'd be considered as covering materials. Naturally, pursuing this line of inquiry, the next consideration was "What are the biggest surfaces to be covered?" One might well say that the biggest surface we have is the earth's surface, and you might equally expect one to say, "But one does not cover the earth's surface with any fabric."

*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

By Ernest C. Morse, Cotton-Textile Institute

and indeed this was my first reaction.

Almost as soon as this Section was organized, however, one of your members brought to our attention the fact that apparently some kind of fabric was being used for letters on the surface of the streets to spell out various traffic directions; such as, "Stop," "Slow," etc. We immediately studied this use and found a concern was manufacturing and selling such letters and strips, using a heavy sheeting impregnated with special paints, the letter extending entirely through the fabric and the back treated with a double-gum adhesive. These letters and strips were applied to the surface of concrete, asphalt, macadam, granite block or brick roads, used to spell out various traffic directions, designating the center of the road, traffic lanes, curb and parking markings; in fact, for any purpose in connection with highways for which paint was used. Having satisfied ourselves that this was a perfectly practical proposition, we issued an illustrated bulletin, which was given wide distribution throughout the industry and among highway and traffic officials, with the result that the use of cotton for this purpose had so increased that the company manufacturing these guides has been obliged to double its capital within the last year, buy additional plant and equipment, and has received over twice as much business this year as in any previous season. Indeed, we are only recently advised that they have been obliged to put into effect full night shift operation.

The best statement of practicability is contained in a letter recently received from Charles Laib, captain Traffic Division, Department of Public Safety, Camden, N. J., from which I wish to quote:

"These markers were laid by my men on May 13th on Crescent Boulevard which is the main artery to the Camden Bridge. We have kept a very careful check-up in the number of cars that have passed over these signs since they were laid, and up to the date of this writing (June 27, 1928) there have been over one million automobiles passed them. Heretofore we have found it necessary to paint slow-down signs

and strips at this particular spot every four to six days, as this tremendous amount of traffic completely obliterates the painted marker in this time.

"There is no doubt in my mind whatsoever that your markers will stand as you say, for from three to five months, and my candid opinion is that they will stand at least from six to ten months. This certainly will incur a tremendous saving for our city."

This use, in this country, would require, it is estimated, at least five million square yards of fabric annually.

A year ago last July there was called to our attention a new design of concrete road which was using a fabric made from a competitive fiber. This road was constructed with about a 6-inch to 8-inch base course of concrete, then the fabric was spread and about a 2 to 3-inch finish course laid on top of this. This is a very open mesh fabric counting $3\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Its purpose is to form a splitting or cleavage plane so that in the event of repairs being necessary to the surface of the road the top course may be split off and later replaced without disturbing the base course.

Our problem here was to develop a cotton fabric that could be sold for the same price as the fabric made from the competitive fiber. The problem was submitted to our research associate at the Bureau of Standards, a sample fabric developed in December, 1927 and general approval received from the engineers.

The experimental fabric with general specifications was submitted to several mills equipped to manufacture this particular material and in April one member mill received his first order. Since that date he has received two additional orders. Incidentally, an article prepared on this use of cotton fabric was received with wide interest and was published not only generally in this country but in England, Germany, Belgium and Canada.

This type of road construction is new, its future undetermined, but its sponsors insist that they will require at least five million yards of this kind of fabric per year.

While on the subject of roads, I

want to call your attention to still another development which comes to us from South Carolina. For over a year experiments have been carried on a stretch of road in Newberry County, which was constructed as follows:

An ordinary top soil road was scraped and allowed to rebound under traffic, a coating of light tar was then poured over it, about 12 to 14 hours later a heavy, open mesh fabric was spread, hot asphalt was poured over the top, 50 pounds per square yard of coarse sand and gravel or crushed stone was then spread over it and the road immediately opened for use. This road has been successfully used for the past eighteen months, without material deterioration, and the State is considering a program involving some 70 miles of a similarly constructed road. In addition to this, they are studying the use of this type of construction for shoulders along the side of a concrete road.

There are several advantages to this type of construction, one is the fact that a road can be constructed at the rate of one mile every twenty-four hours, another the comparatively low cost per mile, (\$2600.00-\$3000.00 per mile in South Carolina) making possible the improvement of rural roads having light traffic.

The opportunity for cotton fabric for this purpose is evident when one appreciates the fact that every mile will require a minimum of 3,250 square yards of 4.61 ounce fabric, and that the Bureau of Good Roads, Department of Agriculture states that there are nearly five million miles of such unimproved rural roads.

We want to particularly call to your attention that the above three new uses of cotton fabric are all a type of covering for the surface of the earth and are still strictly new uses which have been brought forward within the past two years.

We believe there are also opportunities for the extending of the use of cotton in many existing uses. Let us consider two or three as illustrative of what opportunities exist and what is and can be done to take advantage of them.

Awnings, for instance, already consume a large yardage of cotton fabrics every year but we know that as yet the majority of windows both on private homes and to still a

(Continued on Page 37)

Master Mechanics Discuss Problems

A number of questions of vital interest to master mechanics, and to superintendents and overseers as well, were discussed at the recent meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association. The full report of the discussion is given herewith.

In opening the discussion, Chairman D. T. King said:

The first question we have on the list for discussion is:

"What voltage would you prefer for operating motors directly connected to looms?"

A MEMBER: 550.

H. C. NORMAN, West Boylston Manufacturing Co., Montgomery, Ala.: Mr. Chairman, our looms have motors directly connected with 220 volts, but I really don't see much reason for the 220 volts, in preference to 550. Our mill is 440 but I don't see the advantage of the increased cost of wire or the increased equipment necessary to lower the voltage to get that. I think as far as I am concerned that our looms work just as well, and do not give any more trouble, with 440 voltage. 550 is usually standard in the South.

Prefers 220 Volts

MR. LINDSAY, Caroleen: I will say 220 because it is less dangerous to operate. It is standard the same as 550, and is less dangerous.

W. W. WILLIS, Lanett, Ala.: Mr. Chairman, would you let an Alabama fellow say a word? I would like the gentleman to tell us why he favors 550. One says because it is less dangerous. They will knock them out, too, with their feet on a wet floor. Is it cheaper, or why do you prefer it? Is it cheaper to install?

MR. LINDSAY: I don't say it is any cheaper to install 550 than 220, but we haven't had any trouble whatever with our motors.

THE CHAIRMAN: What kind of switch do you use?

MR. LINDSAY: D-26 switch, Thermal cut-outs.

H. MCKELVIE, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.: We have one plant running 550 and we have another running on heavy loom with 220. We did have a little trouble with the switch on the 550 circuits, but after that was overcome there was very little difference. There is, of course, a little saving in cost. You don't have any investment in the transformer cutting down from 550 to 220, and then you don't have to use such large wire for the same horse power capacity.

THE CHAIRMAN: Someone else?

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, wouldn't it be a pretty good idea to have them stand and say what they are using?

THE CHAIRMAN: I had an idea you gentlemen were interested in this question to the extent you wouldn't have to be called upon; that you would speak out.

MR. FOX: What size motors does our friend use on 550?

MR. MCKELVIE: Half horse.

THE CHAIRMAN: On the 220 what size is that?

MR. MCKELVIE: One-third horsepower.

A MEMBER: Our motors are 3 H.P., run 220 direct drive.

THE CHAIRMAN: What kind of loom?

A MEMBER: Stafford. I prefer 550.

THE CHAIRMAN: Why do you prefer 550?

A MEMBER: Less trouble.

MR. FOX: I think I put in the first installation of directly driven motor in South Carolina, for looms that went into the old Bellevue Cotton Mill. I think there were 25 motors put into that plant for direct drive. When I say the old Bellevue Mill, you know that's going back a great many years. They were put in on 550 volts. One of the reasons for 550 volts is because on a small motor the size of the wiring, the copper wiring in the motor is so small that by the mechanical vibration you are apt to break down on the size of wire, because it is small.

On 220 volt your wire has greater mechanical strength, and that is the reason why 220 should stand up better and longer than the 550 volts. The second point about the motor is that on a third horsepower, or half horsepower loom you have a switch to control the voltage, and let me say the type of motor is not fully determined yet, notwithstanding the fact manufacturers have been working on the problem for many years. The loom type motor is an undeveloped field as yet. I am speaking technically.

The switch, when you get to 550 volts, should be an enclosed switch, or oil insulation, and when you get into an oil insulation you are getting into a costly piece of machinery, so we are trying to find out from you, my friend, why it is better to use 550. I haven't been able to determine that point.

There are a great many reasons why I would prefer 220. It is true you have got transformers to step down. You have to step down from 550 to 220 volts. Your voltage regulation gets poorer every time you step down, but there are some mechanical advantages. One is the wiring having a greater mechanical strength, and the fact you have to have an oil switch, or should have an oil switch loom.

I think our friend around here said something about 220 would knock you

out as quick as 550, and that's absolutely true. 550 voltage is a little bit harder to control than 220. I don't want to monopolize, though.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask the gentleman to explain which is the cheapest to operate on 550 or 220 including installation and power costs?

Comparative Costs

MR. FOX: You have about a 2 per cent loss in your transformer. Your looms in your mill are going to take about 25 per cent power of the total mill load, so you have 2 per cent loss on your transformers. It may run to three or four per cent loss. In other words, you buy three or four per cent more current on a 220 than you do on a 550, for 25 per cent of the total load of the mill.

As far as motor installation cost is concerned, the installation cost is very slightly higher on 550 volts by reason of the switch mechanism which is required to stop and start.

Type of Switches

A MEMBER: We do not use oil switches, but we have first-class switching arrangements.

MR. FOX: You have been operating how long?

A MEMBER: A little over a year now.

MR. FOX: What kind of switch do you use, oil switch (to another member)?

A MEMBER: No, sir; we use D-26, thermal cut-outs and magnetics.

MR. FOX: Compare that cost, which is probably \$76, with that of a snap switch of 220 volts, at about \$2.50.

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I don't think I would put a snap switch on 220 on the cut-outs they have now. I don't think I could recommend a snap switch installation on that. We have thermal cut-outs on 550, and we do have trouble with it, but by having the temperature relay on it and making it a little bit heavier, we have had very little trouble in the last year and a half or two years.

MR. NORMAN: Mr. Chairman, to put myself clear with these gentlemen, I want to state that our installation of a larger motor, a 3-horsepower motor, and of course the snap switch wouldn't do on that capacity, and we have had absolutely no trouble on our installation at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who will be next?

Snap and Magnetic Switches

C. C. LINDSAY, of the W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Ala.: We have 765 motors, part of them loom motors, possibly 300 loom motors, 176 humidifiers that are 220 volt snap switch, and we have had no trouble with the 220 on the snap switch, but we have had with the 550. We have some loom motors with magnetic switches; some with oil, and then others with snap. The magnetic, of course, gives less trouble. It has the thermal cut-out, and thermal overload relay. The snap which gives us trouble due to the fact of the springs breaking. But we have had trouble with lint getting into the switch on 220 because of single phasing, because before the men get around to clean the humidifiers the motor gets hot. We went to the manufacturer and got them to make a totally enclosed switch, where if it had an opening in the end to see if it was off and on, that is, visible type switch, but they have come back and enclosed that up with celluloid, and had a little window in there and got this lint out of the switch. We had lost about 15 or 20 motors in two years, and since they closed this up we haven't had any trouble; but our loom motors on 550 give us less trouble. In fact, I think we have only lost two motors in three years on 550. Some of them are eight and nine years old, and running day and night, and we have them all the way from half horse to 5 horsepower.

In my estimation the magnetic switch is the best to use. The half horsepower with D-26 I consider the best switch, but I don't believe it is necessary to put an oil switch on 550. The air brake switch is as good where it had plenty of clearance. It is good enough for that work, but it should be totally enclosed where the lint can't get into it, and if it is closed up tight you won't have trouble. I venture to say we don't have three fires a year from the snap switches either, and they are less enclosed than any other switches.

W. G. YOUNG, Kendall Mills, Inc., Paw Creek, N. C.: I received a letter sometime ago from a textile editor, asking me a question. He said that in a recent meeting of Master Mechanics Association that some Master Mechanic made the assertion that he had lost 12 per cent of his loom motors on individual drive, and asked me if I thought that was a fair average. Incidentally, this man, I believe, that made this assertion was on 220 volt. I think that is as the letter stated. It seems that he put out a number of letters to different Master Mechanics to get their opinion as to whether or not this was a fair average for motor loss.

Well, in the particular mill I am connected with, we have 108 individual motors, half horse, General Electric, and snap switches on 550 volts. I have been there five years, or bordering on five years now, and we haven't lost a

motor in five years. We have never changed one since I have been there, not one in five years. I don't know whether this would be of interest to the rest of the people here or not. We are right out of Charlotte. We have no voltage regulators, but that is the fact, and I answered this letter accordingly, that I thought 12 per cent was entirely out of reason, and I still think so. But whether 220 volts had anything to do with that or not—we are operating on 550, and have absolutely no trouble at all. As I said before, we haven't lost a motor in five years. We operate 680 looms, 572 are group driven, and 108 with the half horse, 550, General Electric motor, and on the individual drive we haven't lost a motor in five years—bordering on five years—four and a half years, I would say.

MR. WEST: How about switches on 550 and 220, and the difference in cost?

MR. FOX: I think is it not question of maintainance of switches that causes the burn out on worn motors?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will someone answer that question for him?

Maintenance of Switches

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, the maintenance of the switch would have something to do with burning out the motor, but there might be another condition to cause the motor to burn out, and that would be a bad condition in the maintenance of the loom. If the knock-offs were not set just right they might, and if the switches were in bad condition you would have two conditions there that would lend themselves to burning out most rapidly.

MR. NORMAN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention that a mill operated within a mile of my place operates 360 individual loom driven motors with snap switches and they have lost several motors in the last three or four years due to the fact that the weaver will get a shuttle or something jammed in the loom, and after he gets it started the motor is single phase and keeps on running. The single phase operation in time will burn the motor out before they have been able to find it.

Humidity and Voltage

THE CHAIRMAN: I have in mind one question in connection with this question that I wish I knew. I believe you gentlemen could tell us possibly. I am of the opinion that the humidity, that is the relative humidity, in the room has a great deal to do with our troubles with either 550 or 220, and that would bring us to installation equipment in the switching, and so forth. Now some of you fellows who haven't had any trouble, I would like to know what is the relative humidity you hold in your weave room.

W. G. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, I can't give you the exact figures on our relative humidity, but I will say this, our company is a "nut" on relative humidity. They do keep a correct record of that. However, that doesn't interest me in my department to any great extent, but I do know that the Kendall Mills is strong on relative humidity, on these reports they get out, and we have an overseers' meeting every morning, and a report, and they require a certain relative humidity. That is beyond me. I am not interested particularly in that part of it, but the relative humidity in this particular room where we have 108 individual motors, the overseer is required to maintain the same relative humidity there that he does in the next floor above where we have the group drive. Where we have the individual driven we have Parks-Cramer turbo, and in the upstairs room we have the old American Moistening Company humidifiers, with a Parks-Cramer regulator, and we also have a Parks-Cramer regulator in the basement, and we have a humidifier man whose duty it is to see that the relative humidity remains the same in every room at all times, and that is tested four times a day, but anything further than that regarding humidity, I can't explain. I know they are what I call a "nut" on relative humidity. I hear more about that than anything else, and a good deal of it is Greek to me.

THE CHAIRMAN: My reason for asking that question was I had a Master Mechanic to tell me not very long ago, that where he had a high relative humidity, such as in weaving, or at least such as some weave rooms hold, that he had a great deal of trouble with small motors and motor equipment, and with the same motors and the same kind of equipment in another room where the relative humidity was not very high, he didn't have any trouble. So, I merely asked this question that we might think about those things as we go along. We lack a whole lot of knowing all about this motor question, I believe, as applied to a loom. The thermal cut-out is all right when it is all right, but it might get wrong, too, sometimes. It does, I think, and my experience has been very limited with the thermal cut-out, though I find on the small half horsepower motor that the thermal cut-out is a very light affair if it is light enough to protect the motor. I am somewhat inclined to lean in the direction of Mr. Fox, that what we need is stability as well as economy of installation.

If we have nothing further on that question we will go to another one.

"How many pounds of coal does it require to furnish steam to run the average slasher per ten-hour day?"

All you gentlemen with slashers, if you don't generate your own power, I presume have some good information on this question. A lot of overseers and superintendents would like to know about this, so speak right out and

tell us what it costs you on the slasher, or so many slashers, in a given length of time.

W. W. WALLIS, Lanett, Ala.: Mr. Chairman, we have 14 slashers, and we use down here about 1125 pounds for ten hours. Now that would depend largely on the size of the yarn, and width, and so forth. Of course this is an average on 14 slashers running all the way from 32-inch, I should say, to about 76 or 90-inch, so that is all I can give you on that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Someone else? Is that the only man present who has any slashers?

1500 Pounds of Coal Per Slasher in 125 Hours

W. G. YOUNG: We have four slashers operating day and night. I have only the figures for the entire week, and runs around 1500 pounds per slasher per 125 hours.

THE CHAIRMAN: 1500 pounds of steam?

W. G. YOUNG: No, of coal, per slasher, per 125 hours.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask you, Mr. Young, what type of boiler is this?

W. G. YOUNG: Schofield 70-inch.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the rated horsepower of that boiler?

W. G. YOUNG: 125.

THE CHAIRMAN: And you have four slashers, you take care of four on this one boiler?

W. G. YOUNG: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: 1500 pounds of coal per slasher would be 6000 pounds of coal per week.

W. G. YOUNG: Yes, for four slashers, and I will state in connection with that that we do very little sizing. We are on gauze, and we only carry 2 pounds pressure on the cylinders. We use very little steam, and on one of those slashers we have a Tycos automatic control. The other three are the ordinary type, but we have one equipped with a Tycos control, and we only carry two pounds of steam on the cylinders. You couldn't compare our business with a mill that does real heavy sizing, because we are on gauze.

In connection with that I will say all our slasher returns go back to the boiler. All hot water returns go back to the boiler.

A MEMBER: We have two slashers, uninsulated, and we are getting about 1330 pounds of coal to a slasher for 10 hours, and we don't take any of them back at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: 1330 pounds per slasher per 10 hours, did I understand you to say?

A MEMBER: Yes, sir, that's on a 250 H.P. Sterling type boiler. Our slashers are possibly eight or 900 feet from the boiler, and I judge about 75 feet of that pipe is uninsulated. It runs pretty high at that, with no controls on them at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: What kind of traps do you use?

A MEMBER: Johns-Manville traps.

W. G. YOUNG: That is very low pressure?

A MEMBER: Yes, very low pressure, normally about eight pounds upon the slasher; of course that is for the slasher and kettles and all. In other words, all the steam is consumed in the slasher.

Coal Consumption and Slashing

THE CHAIRMAN: Who will be next? Mr. Gregory, tell us how much coal you use on slashers for ten hours?

W. G. GREGORY, F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.: I use the same steam from the boilers that supply power. Take steam for the five slashers, three of them double-headed, does the slashing for both mills. We take it from the number one plant, and using power from that on an overloaded engine with about 20 per cent overload you can't tell what it does take for slashing. I was listening to these that do nothing but slashing, and I got some good, valuable information in that line.

F. T. JONES (Greer): We average right around per ten-hour run, per slasher, about 1100 pounds. We have the slasher about, I would say, something like 100 yards from the water; 150 H.P. boiler.

MR. FOX: How far are you from the boilers?

MR. JONES: The slashers I would say 100 yards.

W. G. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, I might say that recently we have put in this hot well system. That has decreased our coal consumption about 150 pounds per week per slasher. We have been operating that about six months. During the summer season we only make steam for slashing, and we run entirely by electricity, and we have a pretty good chance to observe just what the amount of coal is that is used for slashing, and by our hot water side we installed the hot well, taking care of all condensation; we have decreased that coal consumption about 150 pounds per week, based on 125 hours run, with four what they call double-head slashers. They are all double headed.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next question for discussion is:

"What is the best type of heating system both for economy and service?"

I should think this would be a very interesting question to some of you gentlemen who don't generate your own power.

W. W. WALLIS: I guess I really will have to get up again. We have both systems, heating pipe and hot air, and they are both bad. They get you

warm and they get you cold, and cause more humidity and all that kind of thing, but we have to have them. I feel a little partial to the steam heating. We have no low pressure steam, however. We reduce it 5 pounds, but it comes from the boilers at 140 and we have some heat, I'll tell you that. I feel partial to the steam pipes; I think the fans dry out the yarn more, and I don't see why it should, but it takes up the humidity more so than where the yarn gradually expands and gets away itself.

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, we first started off with our system and I couldn't tell you anything about how much it took to run it, because we couldn't run more than two hours at a time until we would choke down and have to stop and fire up again, but since we have had the coil heating system go to the farthest point of the mill through the live pipe, and then everything is drained back toward the boiler from them, live steam goes to the far end of every room and then comes back through the coil, we don't have any trouble, and we haven't got but one boiler; 29,000 spindle mill, and one man can carry in with the coil system all right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anyone else have something to say?

A MEMBER: I would like to ask the gentleman if he has the coil overhead or around the floor?

A MEMBER: Overhead.

MR. NORMAN: Mr. Chairman, we have steam coils, overhead control, with Johnson Service Valves, and our service is very satisfactory along that line. Controls and even temperature in a mill, at any temperature you desire, can be had provided you can get the operator to keep enough of the bottom windows down so that the draft going through the mill will not cut off your control before it should. (Laughter.)

A MEMBER: I would like to state in addition to that, we use the Fisher Reducing Valve. We started off with 15, but I find the 25 pound is much better for our business.

THE CHAIRMAN: What type trap do you use?

A MEMBER: Moorhead.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have any trouble with that Moorhead trap?

A MEMBER: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Someone else have something to say?

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear some discussion about these new heaters that came out in the last four or five years. We have a coil system both on the floor and overhead, and we are trying out this cooling system, the unifeed. I had in mind the unifeed in connection with the humidifiers.

A MEMBER: We have a hot air plant, and have a York heater. The York heater is far ahead of anything I have seen. It is far ahead of the others.

THE CHAIRMAN: In connection with that same question, we might ask another question:

"What effect do humidifiers have on the temperature in your weave room, say early in the morning, more especially on Monday mornings?"

Do you all have any trouble of that kind, that the humidifier has a bad effect on the temperature? What is your experience along that line?

H. C. BROWN, Peerless Mill, Thomaston, Ga.: We have a filter on our return from our humidifier, and we have a centrifugal pump. We bring our humidifier water on a thermostatic control to the same temperature of our room, and don't have any trouble along that line.

THE CHAIRMAN: What temperature are you required to hold that room during the winter months?

MR. BROWN: Around 75.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you know about the relative humidity?

MR. BROWN: 85 per cent.

MR. FOX: Is there any tendency for your humidity to fall to the ground on starting up?

MR. BROWN: We haven't found a tendency to wet down. We have a full type overhead pipe control, Johnson Service Valves, and also have American controls. We have four power regulators in our weave room; 600 looms; we haven't had any trouble along that line. We have more or less trouble in the summer months wetting down than we do in the winter.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that a one story building?

MR. BROWN: It has two stories. The weaving is all on the first floor, ground floor.

"Wetting Down"

THE CHAIRMAN: Who will be next? Some of you gentlemen who have one story rooms, have you had any trouble with wetting down in the winter months?

W. W. WALLIS: We have quite a shed, and sometimes you have to go through there with umbrellas, if you don't watch out. We start early in the morning when it is cold, and get the temperature of the room up first around about 70 or 75, and on Monday we get the boss weaver good and soaked and he's all right. (Laughter.) He isn't here; I left him at home.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is more than one kind of soaking he may get. (Laughter.) Will you please tell us the temperature of your room?

W. W. WALLIS: Around about 80, the weaving, and the relative humidity 85, something like that.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a one story roof?

MR. WALLIS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that a cork covered roof or plain?

MR. WALLIS: No cork; no. It has a Johns-Manville roof. I don't know what they call it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Boys, I don't know what we would have done if it hadn't been for Alabama.

The next question is:

"What type of steam reducing valve do you use and does it continue to hold pressure normal after use is discontinued on low pressure side of valve?"

MR. SPENCER (of Union Bleachery): In our plant we use the Mason reducing valve, and also have Fisher Regulators.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have any trouble with those valves?

MR. SPENCER: All valves, Mr. Chairman, will give trouble sometime or other. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. NORMAN: I have a Mason reducing valve, and as yet we have had no trouble with the Mason valve.

A MEMBER: We use the Mason.

MR. SPENCER: The most trouble we have, Mr. Chairman, in the Mason Reducing Valve is up in the top of the valve. That is the little auxiliary valve in the top; sometimes those valves will last four or five years, and again they will last a year or two. They reduce our pressure from 160 to 60, from 150 to 20 and from 150 to 10 pounds.

MR. NORMAN: I might also make mention in that line we have strainers on all our pressure regulator valves which keep out the scale. We blow out our strainers at least once a week.

Types of Reducing Valves

W. G. YOUNG: We have three reducing valves. As the brother said over there they all give trouble. We also have one Mason. I have had less trouble with the McLear than the Mason. We reduce from 150 to 110; from 150 to 30 and from 150 to 10 pounds. We have the strainers in front of them also.

A MEMBER: I use Fisher and Mason both. I get better success with Fisher than the Mason. We haven't had any trouble whatever with the Fisher. We use a strainer. If we don't we have trouble.

A MEMBER: I did have two Masons and two Fishers. Now I have four Fishers and no Masons and am getting along very well. I have some little trouble sometimes, but we have very little with the Fisher, but I did observe quite a bit with the Mason.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Chairman, the Fisher governor regulator gives us just as much trouble as the Mason reducing valve does. You have that rubber diaphragm to replace and also that spring, the same trouble as the Mason reducing valve in the auxiliary. We have trouble with both of them.

Do Reducing Valves Hold Like Stop Valves?

THE CHAIRMAN: I was especially interested in this question myself, because of my own personal experience with reducing valves, and the point I was trying to bring out was, "do the valves hold like a stop valve?" That is, when a valve has been out a little while, say, a few months, say you have a valve on your main steam supply that is reducing steam from 150 pounds to 30 pounds for your slasher service, and suppose your slasher switch is cut off with a stop valve, then it is up to that valve to hold absolutely, or the pressure will rise on the low pressure side. My experience has been it is a pretty hard proposition to get them to do that. You will have a great deal of trouble getting them to hold—any type I have anything to do with, and I hoped some of you gentlemen would mention some type that would help me.

W. G. YOUNG: If you find one of that kind, Tom, I wish you would let me know. (Laughter.)

A MEMBER: I was just going to ask you to let me know about that. We have a good Fisher regulator for our slasher and we are trying to reduce our steam from around 100 pounds to 40 for the slasher, and the superintendent had me up there the other day and closed off the slasher and said "What makes that go up that way?" and I have been fooling with it, I have had it down three or four times, but with a small amount of steam going through to your slasher, just the least bit, will crack your valve and it will hold, but cut everything loose all at once.

MR. FOX: Is it scaling in your valve?

A MEMBER: No, sir; it didn't seem to be.

MR. FOX: How about grinding your seats down? Do they stay tight?

A MEMBER: Yes, sir.

W. W. WALLIS: I have been in the mill business for 35 years, and I have seen valves go and come, and when she cuts off she goes up on the high side; wait awhile and it will even up three or four pounds, and these other brothers, when you get fixed so it is just "it," let me know and I'll buy one.

(Continued on Page 12)

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Master Mechanics Discuss Problems

(Continued from Page 10)

Better Valves Wanted

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I wish to say I have got Mason valves, Fisher valves, Watts valves and some that they never put the name on. (Laughter.) But I have found none yet but what would give trouble. They all get sick. And I want to ask each and every one of you when you find one that is perfect and will stay perfect something like twenty-five or thirty years, why let me know. (Laughter.)

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if any of the fellows have a Cash reducing valve? I have one we are trying out and it is working very successfully. I would like to know if anybody else has one that is giving any trouble. We have it on the filling condition machine. Of course that is a very small place, but it is doing its work.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't know whether there are any valve manufacturers here or not, but I am going to say a word about valves. I find that the valve manufacturers are somewhat hesitant in recommending either nickel steel trimmed valves or Monel metal trimmed valves. They recommend them for very high pressure, but for common use they don't recommend them. I don't know why. I have my idea, but I can't afford to express it. I have been trying out some reducing valves and some blow off valves, Monel metal, and I believe that I am going to be very well satisfied with the Monel proposition. I have some blow-off valves that have been equipped nearly five years with Monel metal, and they haven't given any trouble yet, from the standpoint of leaking, and I have one reducing valve that has been equipped with it two years, and hasn't given any trouble yet, and I am beginning to believe that that is going to be a paying proposition for us to have our valves trimmed with Monel metal, that is the seats and discs, and in a great many instances the stems, especially the reducing valves and humidifying regulating valves, and all those rough uses that come to the stems.

W. G. YOUNG: On your blow-off valves, how much pressure do you carry?

THE CHAIRMAN: 200 pounds.

MR. YOUNG: What make valve is that, if you don't mind telling me?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, it wouldn't be fair to tell what make it is. You can equip any make with Monel metal.

MR. YOUNG: Is it a screw type valve or quick open?

THE CHAIRMAN: Screw type. In fact, I have all blow-off valves equipped

with it at the present time, but I equipped ten boilers in the last year, and I have ten others that have been equipped nearly five years, and they haven't given any trouble up to this time.

A MEMBER: In other words, you put Monel metal on seats and disc in your valve?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. SPENCER: May I ask a question? Your boiler is equipped with single phase or combinations?

THE CHAIRMAN: Just a single. We did have the double, before we changed to the Monel type, and found that owing to the carelessness of the boiler room employees that they had given us quite a bit of trouble. Those quick action valves are a little dangerous, in my opinion. He had quite a little trouble with them; it is possible to jerk that valve open very quickly or close it very quickly, and we had a few pips bursted.

MR. SPENCER: That all depends on how the man is instructed to use the valves. Our plant is equipped with the usual combination valves; we carry 150 pressure, the quick opening next to the boiler, and the screw type is the off valve. Of course the quick opening gets open fast and then the screw valve opens. Our company equipped with Monel metal has been in operation about seven years, with no cost of repairs.

W. W. WALLIS: How often do you blow off?

MR. SPENCER: Twice every 12 hours.

W. W. WALLIS: How much steam pressure?

MR. SPENCER: 150 pounds.

W. W. WALLIS: The Monel is going some, I'll tell you that.

THE CHAIRMAN: One thing I might mention in connection with that valve: The shape of the valve seat and the disc has quite a good deal to do with the life of the valve. There is a certain type of valve that will get in such shape as that will somewhat protect it; in other words, you might take a Monel valve of one particular shape and test it against another Monel valve of another shape, and there would be quite a difference in the life of the two valves. That has been my experience with not only Monel but other type metal.

I wish you gentlemen would think about this thing and check up on it. It is our business to try to help our business just as much as we possibly can, by going into those things as thoroughly as we can.

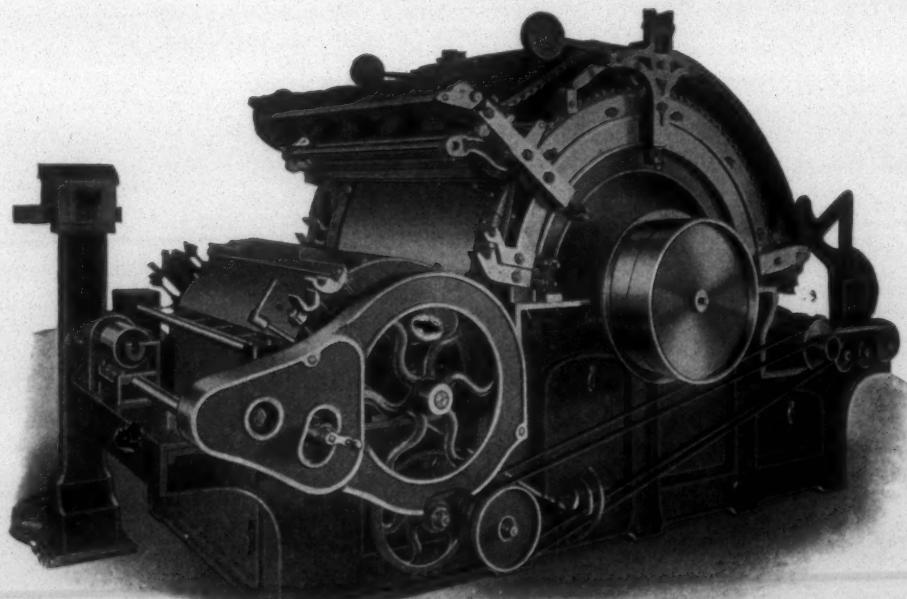
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(Continued on Page 14)

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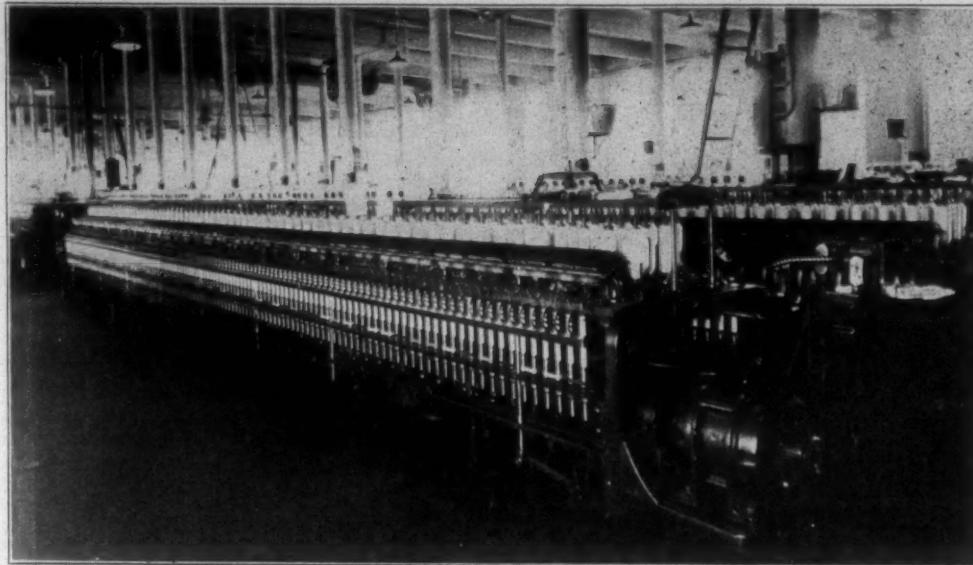
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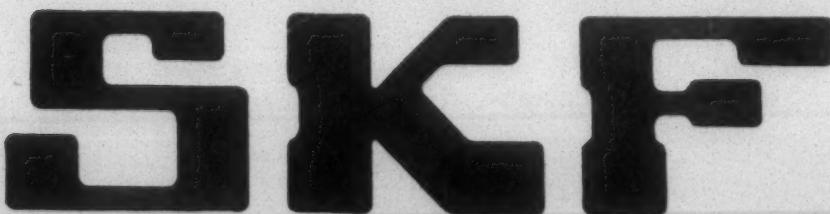
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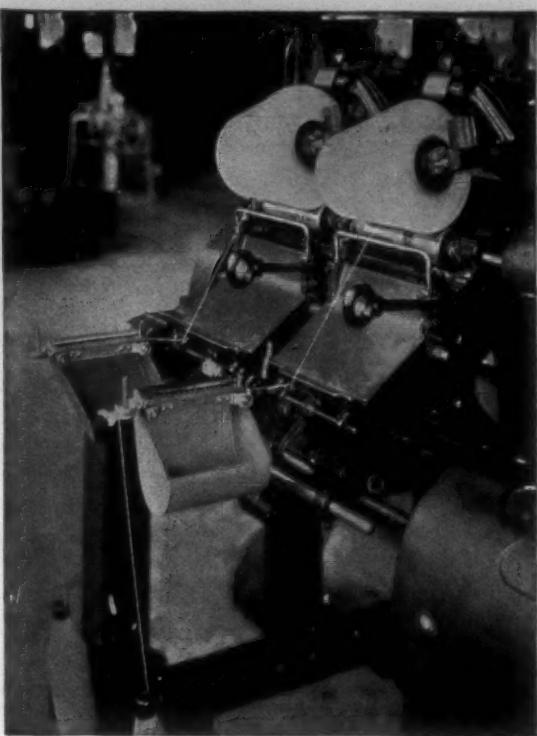
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Master Mechanics Discuss Problems

(Continued from Page 12)

"Is there any danger of a barometric condenser flooding low pressure cylinder of your engine, if so, what precautions should be taken?"

A lot of you gentlemen have barometric condensers, I believe. Mr. Gregory, have you had any trouble along that line?

MR. GREGORY: Mr. Chairman, I never heard of a barometric condenser flooding the cylinder, in my experience. I can't see how it could bring the water into the cylinder. I can't see how it could do it. I have had charge of a barometric. I installed a barometric in Greenville here in 1876, and I was a boy then and helped install it. It wasn't called a barometric then, and later on I had barometrics.

THE CHAIRMAN: Some other gentleman that has a barometric, tell us his experience. We don't seem to have many barometric condensers.

MR. FOX: I would like to say that many years ago I was called in to fix up a low pressure cylinder that was to pieces due to the fact that the barometric condenser had taken water over and flooded the cylinder. It depends entirely upon the depth of the water in your hot well, or to state it in another way, the length of the discharge pipe from the barometric condenser, the depth that it is contained in the hot well. When your condenser shuts down and your engine is shutting down, there is a vacuum formed in the discharge pipe, and it will lift the water up in that discharge pipe a certain distance. It can't take it over the top, because the height is too great, and it won't lift it only so many feet, but if at that instant the contents of the hot well is so small that the bottom of the pipe is bare or laid open, it will take a slug of air into the pipe, the water drops and you have this action of a slug of water and a body of air and before you know it the water is over the top because of that action.

The real difficulty is with a barometric condenser if the discharge pipe becomes uncovered, the bottom of the pipe in the well, if it carries the water up, uncovers the pipe, the air will go in, the water will drop a certain portion; then it picks it up again and you have sections of air and slugs of water in the pipe, and she's over. That's a scientific fact, and it is practical. It has taken place hundreds of times, and the only remedy is to increase the size of the hot well or to put the discharge pipe far enough down in the water so that it will not uncover the pipe on the bottom.

MR. GREGORY: I would like to ask the brother as to the elevation of the supply water, whether it was put up with a pump or fed by gravity up to a certain point.

MR. FOX: Pump.

MR. GREGORY: If the hot well was constructed as it should be, I can't see how the hot well would empty below the mouth of that tail pipe. The discharge from the hot well is always at least it keeps that tail pipe submerged three or four feet; the rule is about four.

THE CHAIRMAN: I haven't anything in mind on that more than this: A friend of mine asked me—or rather before he asked me to bring this question before this meeting he told of his experience, and he was somewhat puzzled to know how the cylinder had been flooded, yet the cylinder had been flooded and destroyed, broken all to pieces, and he couldn't understand just the scientific principle of it, and he asked me to bring it before this meeting. I do know that there are quite a number of cylinders that have been flooded with a barometric condenser over the country. I have had that experience several times myself, and I know that it does happen, and I really think Mr. Fox's explanation is absolutely correct on the question, and I will go a little further and say that I went so far as to take this question up with some of the leading schools of engineering and their replies were practically as Mr. Fox has stated.

MR. FOX: The only remedy is to increase the length of the tail pipe.

THE CHAIRMAN: Here is a question none of you gentlemen can escape: "Do you think machinery parts are replaced in your plant unnecessarily?"

That is, do you think that the parts of machinery are replaced sometimes before they are worn off to justify the replacement? Will Alabama start us off on that? (Applause.)

I think that most every mill will find that there are times that machinery parts have been replaced unnecessarily, due to the fact that a second hand or section hand will bring a part down to the shop and maybe he is in a hurry and don't want to wait until he gets it repaired.

We have a plan at our place, put into effect, that I think comes as near eliminating that as possible, and that is that every piece of scrap iron that comes out of the mill, everything that is discarded, is put in one open box near our scrap bins, and our scrap bins are all kept locked, so that nothing can be put in them, and once a week all the overseers meet at that box and we sort it out, and anything we think can be re-claimed and put back in workable condition is put in the box and we work it over. We do find lots of times that there are pieces thrown away that we are able to work over to make serviceable again at a minimum cost, a good deal cheaper than the replacement cost.

(Continued on Page 16)



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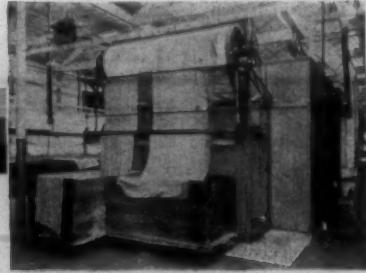
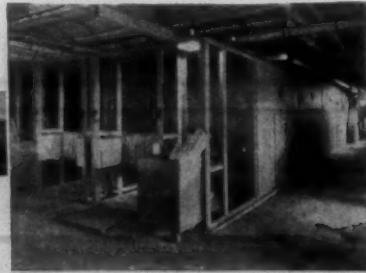
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 PHILADELPHIA

Southern Representative: H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.



Master Mechanics Discuss Problems

(Continued from Page 14)

L. W. HANSELL, Thomasville, N. C.: If there are any plants getting any parts too early, I think they ought to have my superintendent down there awhile. He will certainly put a check on them. We don't go to the junk box and then check, but they are checked before they get to the junk box. In other words, before the piece is ordered, we carefully go over it and see whether or not it is necessary to order it. That is my experience with new parts. It is possible that a section hand and overseer gets careless and puts it on the superintendent and gets new parts coming that they could do without—I'll admit that is possible, but I don't think so with my superintendent.

Machinery Inspection and Maintenance

W. G. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, North Carolina against Alabama. I am with the Kendall Mills. We have what we term a plant maintenance man. I think we are the only mill in the South—well, we are the only one I know of—that has a man known as the plant maintenance man.

We have a mechanic, and it is his duty to make inspection of all machinery in the mill. This he does on spinning, carding, weaving, motors, shafting and everything else. That's all he does. We pay him mechanic's wages. He makes his report periodically.

This plant maintenance the way we run it is a long story, and we have an unlimited number of forms and these inspections come some of them daily and some weekly and some twice daily and some twice weekly and some monthly and some bi-monthly and some tri-monthly, and so on. All of this machinery is inspected by this man, as the system calls for.

He makes two copies; one copy goes to the overseer in the department in which the machinery belongs; the other copy goes to the office for the superintendent. It is up to the overseer of each department to check these worn parts before they are ever taken off the machinery. He passes his judgment on them before the section man or anyone else takes them off.

Finding Worn Parts

In many cases he reports bearings worn or different things he observes, but that doesn't necessarily mean that this part has to be removed. That is to bring it to the attention of the overseer of that department. He passes his judgment on it before it is removed. The plant maintenance man's duties are primarily to find worn parts, or parts that are out of order. He may report the same condition fifty times. For instance, one roller neck worn. He may report that fifty times, and every time he reports it the overseer has to O.K. that report. That doesn't mean he has to change that roller neck, or bearing, or whatever it might be, but he has to O. K. that report.

The superintendent has a carbon copy; the overseer has the original copy, and the overseer has to O. K. this report, or make a note as to why these repairs haven't been made; whether or not in his judgment it was necessary to make them, or whether or not the part was all right to run awhile longer.

It is what we call red tape, but in the end—we tried it once for a year and cut it out, and figured it wasn't any good, and then we found there was something to it, and put the man back. Checking the cost of supplies and repairs for the year we had him, against the six months that we cut him off, we found it was worth while to have him.

Daily Report on Supplies

On our repair and supply bill we get a daily report from the supply room showing every section of the mill, the supplies they have used, and the repairs they have used are classified, and it creates a kind of rivalry among even section men and heads of different departments to keep the repair bills and supply bills down. And we think it pays, and it does keep a lot of parts that are partly worn that are serviceable out of the scrap bin.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next question is interlocked with the one we have just discussed, and we have discussed it some:

"Do you think the overseer of each department, or his second hand, should see each part that is removed from the machines in their department before permitting it to be thrown away or sent down to the shop for repair or restoration?"

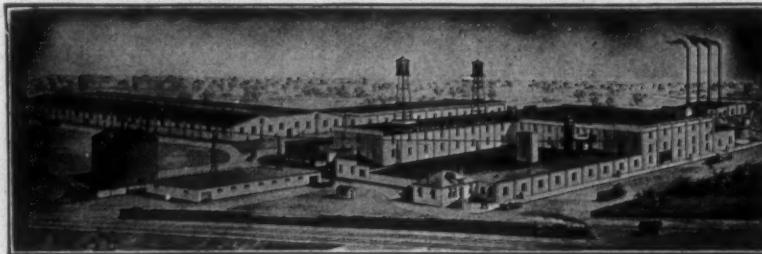
What do you think about that?

W. W. WALLIS: Mr. Chairman, I guess it is up to me. I hope you won't let any overseers hit me. You check up the white waste and the dark waste and oil waste and floor sweepings, soft waste and hard waste and so on. The fact of the business is, I think the Master Mechanic is just a hitching post from the sweeper on down to the President, and who is going to say whether this part should be taken out and thrown into the scrap or not? They will tell you to go to hell, that they know how to run their room. What is going to happen? Who is going to say? Who knows? The overseer may know and he may not know. He may be a mechanic and he may not be a mechanic. Some think they know, and when it comes to a show-down the superintendent has to come in to settle it, and how is he going to settle it. He will say he ordered this part and you won't give it to him, and there you are.

I made up my mind to keep my mouth shut and to give them whatever they asked for, and get by. They all like me. I had one boss weaver one time—I try to make all our own parts, get the casting locally and try to make everything I can, and I had an overseer who was sold on certain machinery coming from the factory, a little old loom crank. We bought them for about ten cents against thirty-five from the factory, and this boss weaver put up the argument that ours didn't fit; we couldn't make them right, and when a fellow tells me I can't do anything I'm going to show him I can. Well, he goes on and says this part fits that comes from the factory, and the first thing you know in a day or two I would find a fixer coming in there to grind it in the shop, and I took it away from him, and then another one would come in to grind one and I took it away from him, and by and by it showed that this had to be ground, and there was a row again, and I

(Continued on Page 33)

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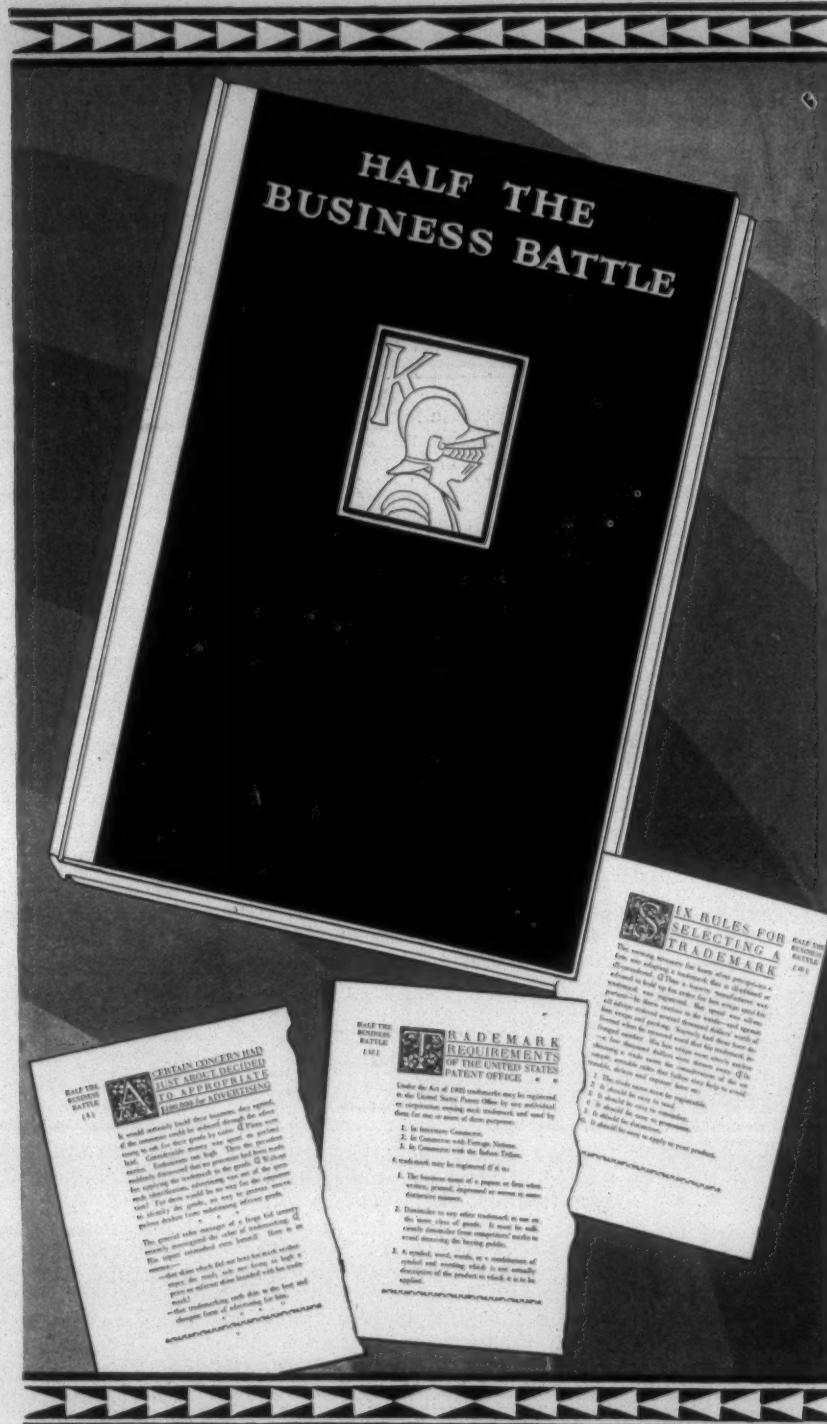


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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Shuttle Speed and Changing Bobbin Time

Editor:

How many I figure out the speed and the time which it takes to replace an empty bobbin with a full one in automatic looms?

TEX. STUDENT.

Waste per Warp

Editor:

When making five-harness sateens weighing 4.25 yards per pound, what would be considered a reasonable amount of waste per warp from the slashers to the loom inclusive?

DIXIE.

Cause of Loped and Snarled Filling

Editor:

I am operating some automatic looms without feeler motions, and I am having a great deal of trouble with looped and snarled filling weaving in when the shuttle is replenished. Will some expert please advise me how to stop this trouble?

TEXTILE.

Answer to Anxious

Editor:

Above party wants good formula for metal polish for cleaning sliver table on combers or is it cheaper to buy. Would advise him to buy what he wants, as it would be much cheaper, more convenient and better.

R. K. M.

Warp Stop Motions

Editor:

Our looms are equipped with mechanical warp stop-motions, and yet we often have cloth woven with warp ends left out particularly in the middle of the loom. Why is this?

ASST. SUPT.

If Asst. Supt. will carefully examine the middle of the drop wire boxing-in or enclosure where the separating piece of metal is anchored, he will no doubt find that there is a great deal of waste lodged underneath in between the drop wire enclosure as this accumulation of waste will prevent the drop wires from dropping into the actuating mechanism when a warp end breaks, the looms does not stop, but will keep right on weaving with a warp end out.

WEAVER.

Answer to System

Editor:

Replies to System regarding how to get correct average per cent of production under various speeds, and kinds of goods.

First, find out what 100 per cent products would be for each speed, and for the various styles. Then whatever is produced on each style, would be a certain per cent of the

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

possible production. This would show the high and low producers separately. The second quality goods should also be taken into consideration.

Now get the total production of the mill in pounds for 100 per cent. Add the pounds produced of each kind of goods. Divide this by the total pounds of 100 per cent possible and the average per cent will be the answer.

PER CENT.

Answer to Superintendent

Editor:

Taking up Superintendent's question as to what is a fair count for 13 and 15 yarn also cost of spooling. Cost of spooling shou'd not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound with filling wind. Total labor cost of 13s, 7c; 15s, 8c per pound. Above cost to include carding, spinning, spooling, warping, winding, or twisting and reeling.

M. K. T.

Answer to Slasher

Editor:

The inquiry referring to the weight of top squeeze rolls attracts my attention. My answer would be to have these rolls not weigh less than 400 to 500 pounds. When these rolls are too light, the size materials are not forced through the yarn sufficiently to size the yarn right. Furthermore, if the top rolls are not heavy enough, the surplus size will not be squeezed out properly. The result is that the ends will stick more to the cylinder and cause broken ends.

MILL.

Answer to Warpo

Editor:

What is the cause of slack ends on the loom beams? My reply to the above inquiry, is that these may come mostly from the spooling department. These slack ends can be made by the wholesale when the warp yarn is spun on the filling-wind process. And they are made when the spooler tender ties a knot by the hand knitter, and then lets the end wind loosely onto the spool. She should hold the end until the slack is taken up by the spool. But

slack ends can also be made on the warp wind process in the same way in less amount.

The warper tenders can also make them when they piece up ends, if they do not let the warper take up the slackness after tying each broken ends.

SLACK.

The Man Over Forty

(By Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D.)

One of our friends who was very much interested in the recent discussion in these columns relative to the man of 40 years, sent the following:

Age 40 is partly a state of mind and partly a state of body. If by some wizardry the entire population should become ignorant of ages, amazing confusion would result. If each person were required to state his assumed age, a man of 45, physically sound and mentally alert, might well guess his age as under 30; another, at age 35, having led a self-indulgent life and settled down into physical decadence, might well guess his age as 50 or 60.

The truth of the matter has recently been well expressed by Professor Huxley, who says, "To grow old means to change internally in a particular way, not to have lived so many months or years—it is life and not time that brings age."

This subject has lately assumed public interest through the organization of a society for the economic protection of men and women over 40. It is claimed that there is discrimination in the business world against people who are past this median age.

The discrimination against men over 40 in industry has arisen through practical experience of life. Employers know that the turnover through death and disability in these later decades is heavy and that the difficulty of training men at the older ages is greater.

The expectation of life at birth is about 58 years. The expectation of life at age 50 is about 24 years. For the mature adult, therefore, the Biblical three score years and 10 may be said to constitute the average lifetime. If it be true that the average industrial worker at age 45

is a poor risk, this means that pretty nearly half the average lifetime to be lived by those in middle life must be spent, if not in a condition of incapacity, at least in a condition where the menace of impending physical breakdown or ability to work is standing like a ghost at one's elbow.

Evidently this is one of the biggest problems confronting society. It cannot be settled by attempting to convince the employer that the man over 40 is just as good as the man under 40, because that is not true as the matter now stands. The employer must be encouraged to cooperate with the man over 40 in improving his physical state. Men under 40 as well as men over 40 should resolve to ignore the factor of age in years and should avail themselves of the resources of science in keeping their minds and their bodies young.

We believe that there is a tremendously valuable power in the older age group for business, professional and industrial work, and that the conservation of the physical and mental capacities of this group is one of the most important of the tasks that confront society. The existing trouble will not be met by pampering this group or trying to persuade its members that they are just as good as the younger group, but through real work among them directed to the early discovery of ill health through the medium of periodic health examinations, thus retarding the rate of physical and mental deterioration and using to the full the latent capacities derived from experience and training.

—Sovereign Visitor.

Imports Are Lower

Washington, D. C.—Foreign cotton fabrics imports into the United States during September were below the number of square yards received in this country during the same month last year and August of this year, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. The decrease last month marks the fifth consecutive monthly decline, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Despite the series of five monthly declines, the total imports of cotton piece goods from foreign countries for the nine months of the current year continues to maintain a lead over the total for the corresponding period a year ago. Imports of cotton goods during the first four months of this year were greater than each of the similar months a year ago, which account for the figures for this year being greater than a year ago.

Last month, 2,843,459 square yards of cotton piece goods were received in the five principal ports of entry.

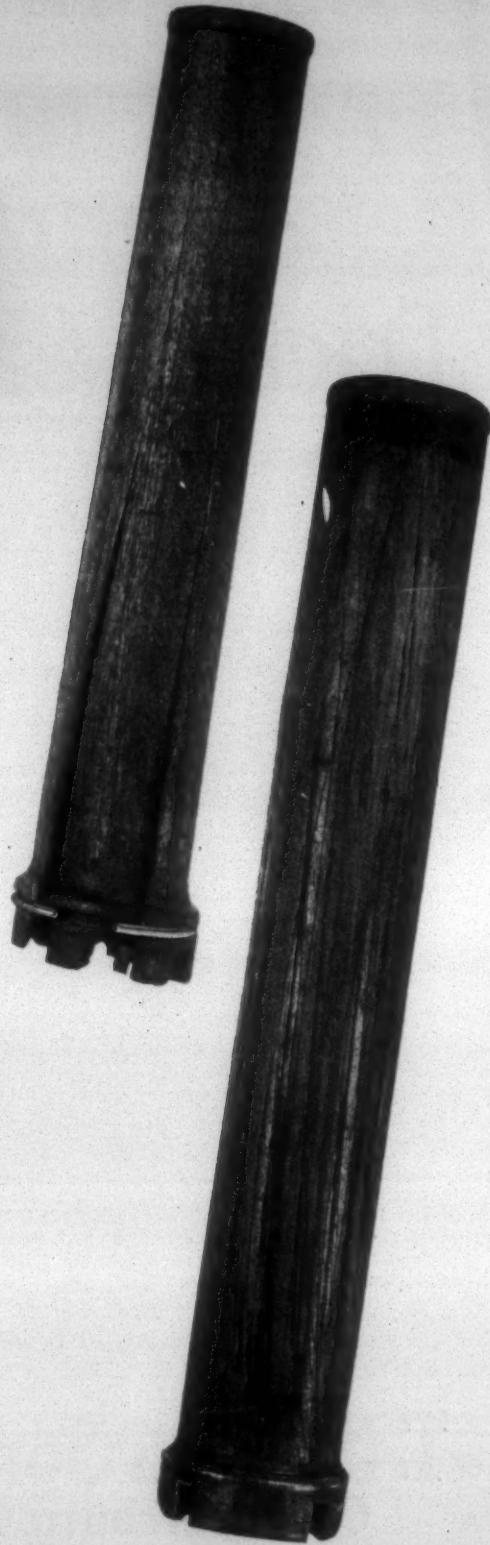
Do These Bobbins Look Familiar?

THREE is more than one mill in the country that is using bobbins as bad as these. Good yarn cannot be made on poor bobbins.

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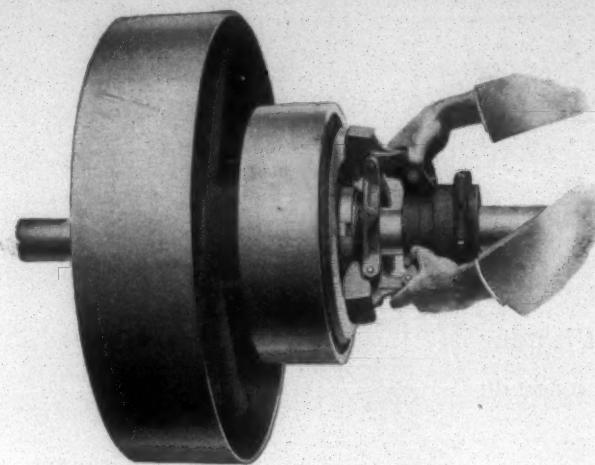
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May we send you a copy of Bulletin No. 571?

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What Constitutes Fast Colors For Cotton Fabrics*

By L. C. Himebaugh, Director, Textile Dept., Pease Laboratories, Inc.,
New York.

FAST colors, as I speak of them today, are so modern that they might well be termed, in the language of the day, "modernistic."

The history of the art and science of dyeing is a subject of intense interest. Ancient civilization possessed secrets of brilliant hues which may never be known. Our modern civilization until 1856 depended upon natural and mineral colors. With the discovery of coal tar dyes, the art of dyeing gradually grew to a great science. The rapid development of chemical research in this field has given us unending new improvements in types of dyestuffs and their application.

The credit for the development of a major portion of the dyestuff industry rightfully belongs to German chemists. In our country, more than in other great nations, we failed to encourage chemical research in this field. The World War brought us face to face with the fact that our chemical knowledge of dyestuff manufacture was extremely limited. In the few short years since 1914, our army of chemists has truly mastered this science. I venture to say that today we not only stand on an equal basis with other nations, but in the future a major portion of the developments and discoveries of this great science will have their origin within our borders.

During the age of natural and mineral agents, the variety of substances used in dyeing was very limited. Today the types of dyestuffs which can be applied are large. Each type has its place and value. The type and value of any dyestuff depends upon the fibre, construction, and use for which the fabric is intended.

A Fast Color

It is impossible to control the ultimate use of most fabrics; therefore, our problem is to make the dyeing of the fabric as near foolproof as it is possible. This, gentlemen, brings us to the great perplexing subject of fastness. The word "fast," as applied to dyed fabric, has been abused more than any other word. The abuse has, to a certain extent, been intentional but to a large extent I believe it has been due to a difference in interpretation.

My interpretation of definition is as follows:—A fast color is one that meets all reasonable requirements of the fabric as to which it is applied. My interpretation applies to all fibres alike and covers not only our best science but common sense.

Since the members of your association are primarily interested in cotton, my discussion will therefore be confined to cotton only.

With my interpretation of "fast" in mind, follow again the developments of the last century. Previous

to the use of artificial dyestuffs, a satisfactory fast color was rare. As chemistry has gradually given us new discoveries, more satisfactory fast colors have been found. Today, with our vast range of satisfactory fast shades, it seems unnecessary for anyone to revert to dyes which will, without question, be unsatisfactory for the use for which the fabric is sold. The cotton manufacturer, the cotton converter, the finisher, the cutting-up trade and the retail store all have a varied responsibility for the fabric which finally reaches the ultimate consumer.

The ultimate consumer, after all, is the final judge as to whether or not the color is fast and the fabric satisfactory for the purpose for which it was sold. The consumer often abuses the fabric or uses it for a purpose for which it was not intended. The responsibility for abuse or misuse rests entirely upon the consumer.

Setting Up Standards

The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics have received great praise for their courageous acceptance of this call to duty. The association placed in our hands, without reservation of any kind, the entire problem of setting up fast color standards for cotton fabrics. The intense research which followed received the application of our best science, experience in research problems, and last but not least, common sense. A survey of dyed cotton fabrics, including solid colors and prints, purchased by us at retail stores, revealed that a major portion of those sold to us as "fast" were, without question, unsatisfactory for the purposes for which they were intended.

The result of our extensive study was the setting up of standards which will insure the ultimate consumer a satisfactory fast color. The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics have accepted these standards and have filed them with the Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Standards in Washington. Members who desire to use the Association Standards are required to submit to us a sample of each individual dyeing and when the color meets all requirements, a license number for that particular dyeing is issued. The member can then use the Association label, known as the Nafal Label, bearing the license number, on each cut of the goods from that particular dyeing. Any individual dyeing which fails to meet the standards established cannot bear the Association Label.

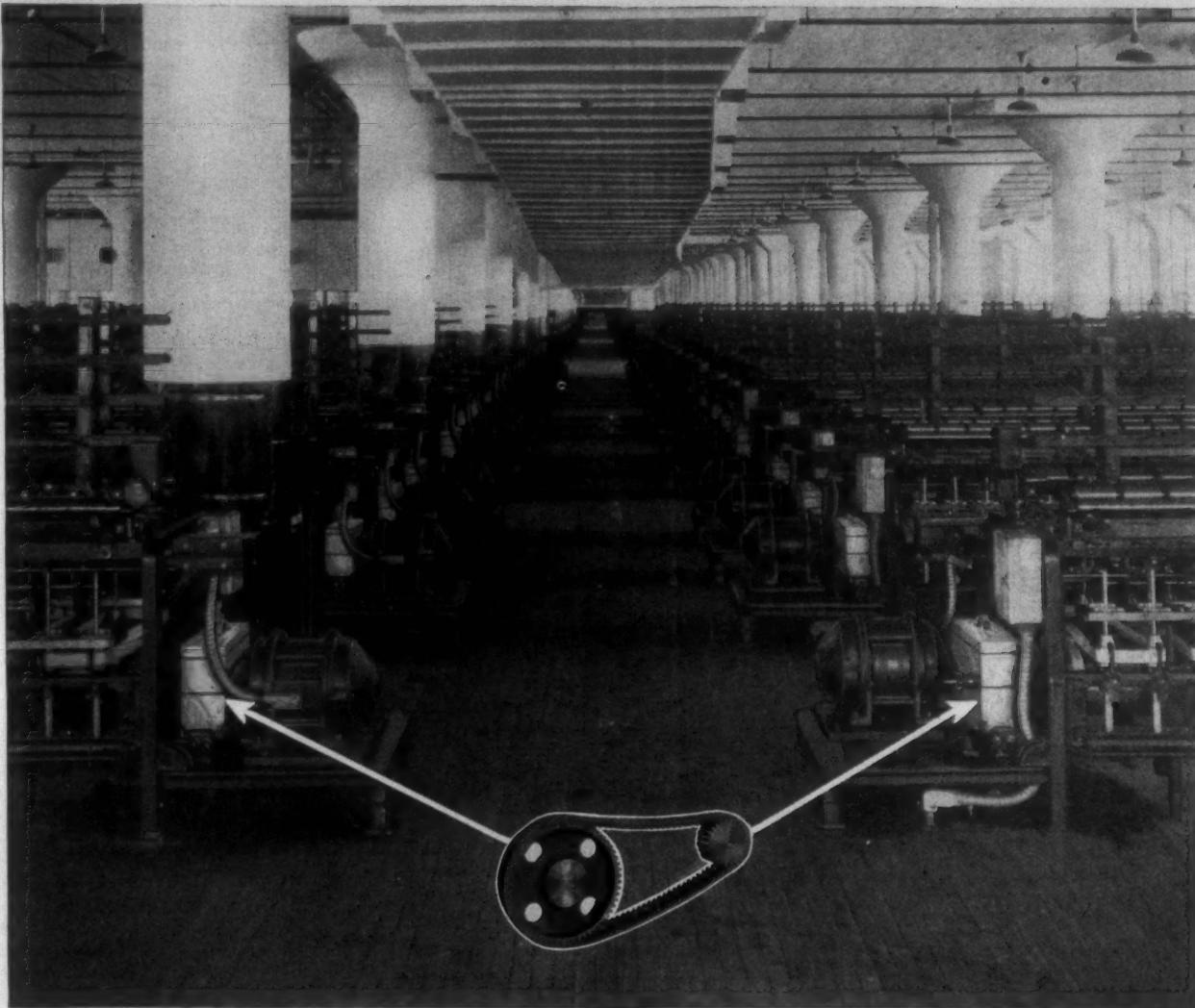
Standard Requirements

The standards which we have established are based on the following requirements:

1st—The fabric must be fast to power-laundry washing. During (Continued on Page 28)

*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

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The Slashing of Cotton Warps *

By Richard G. Knowland, Consulting Textile Chemist, Boston, Mass.

THE term slashing denotes the application to warp yarns of a sizing solution which is dried into the yarn. The purpose of the process is to increase the breaking strength of the yarns and their resistance to abrasion. The standard for estimating the effectiveness of a slashing operation is the performance of the looms on which the slashed warps are subsequently woven. Due allowance must, of course, be made for other factors than the slashing in passing judgment on the later.

Warp yarns require exceptional strength and hardness of surface because of the tension on them in the loom and because of the scraping which they receive from drop-wires, harness, reeds, and shuttle. Part of the extra strength is conferred by giving warp yarn a little more twist than is customarily given the filling in a piece of cloth. Through the agency of slashing, a glue-like coating is applied which further increases the strength. A suitable size as applied in slashing produces increased strengths of from 5 to 15 per cent. On carpet yarns, the increased strength after sizing may be 30 per cent greater than the original. The gain in breaking strength is due for the most part to a cementing effect which the slashing mixture produces among the fibres of the yarn.

Resists Abrasive Action

Resistance to the abrasive action of the various parts of the loom on the warp yarn is gained through the coating which is a suitable slashing process applied to the yarn surfaces. To be effective in resisting abrasion, this coating must be quite hard, but tenacious and not brittle, and must have penetrated the yarn sufficiently well to be interlocked with its component fibres.

A well sized warp must be elastic because, in weaving, the yarns are frequently subjected to shocks so severe that an elastic yarn, however strong, would break because of its inability to undergo successfully a momentary stretch.

Before taking up the slashing process itself, attention must be given to the function which regain plays in strengthening yarn. Regain is the amount of moisture carried by a textile fibre divided by the bone-dry weight of the latter and expressed in terms of per cent.

Moisture Regain

The relative humidity of the room atmosphere regulates the amount of moisture that tends to gather on the yarn. Between ordinary moisture limits the tensile strength of yarn increases approximately 5 per cent for every 1 per cent increase made in the regain on the yarn. Thus, if a weave-room can operate with 8 per cent regain on its warps rather than with only 5 per cent, the warp yarns may frequently be the limiting factor for fixing loom speed, or the number of looms that can be handled per weaver, this matter of

increasing the warp strength so materially is extremely important. It is also a fact that elasticity improves with the regain on the yarn so that through the use of uniformly high weave-room humidity a mill is able to operate with the maximum possible tensile strength and elasticity in its warps.

Effect of Size

As stated above, the effect of the size is to load the yarn on the surface with a tough coating that takes up some of the wearing effect of the loom, glue small fliers of cotton down to the main body of the yarn, and penetrates the yarn sufficiently to lock the surface coating securely into the fibres. In particular reference to the effect of the size in gluing down fliers, it will be readily understood that such fliers would rub off readily in the harnesses, drop wires, or reed, and thus start incipient breaks in the yarn which lead to actual loom stoppage. Good slashing in a general way may be identified by such facts as a weave-room free from excessive fly, smooth yarn and cloth, and by the absence of dust on the cross-bars of the slasher frame. The loom efficiency, however, in terms of actual output divided by theoretical output is the real definition of a successful slashing operation, since it is the purpose of slashing to increase the loom efficiency to the maximum possible extent. Loom efficiency for this purpose should be determined by dividing the actual number of picks made in a given time by the number that would have been made had there been no stoppage. Obviously, the final purpose of slashing is to enable the looms to produce maximum output with a minimum number of weavers.

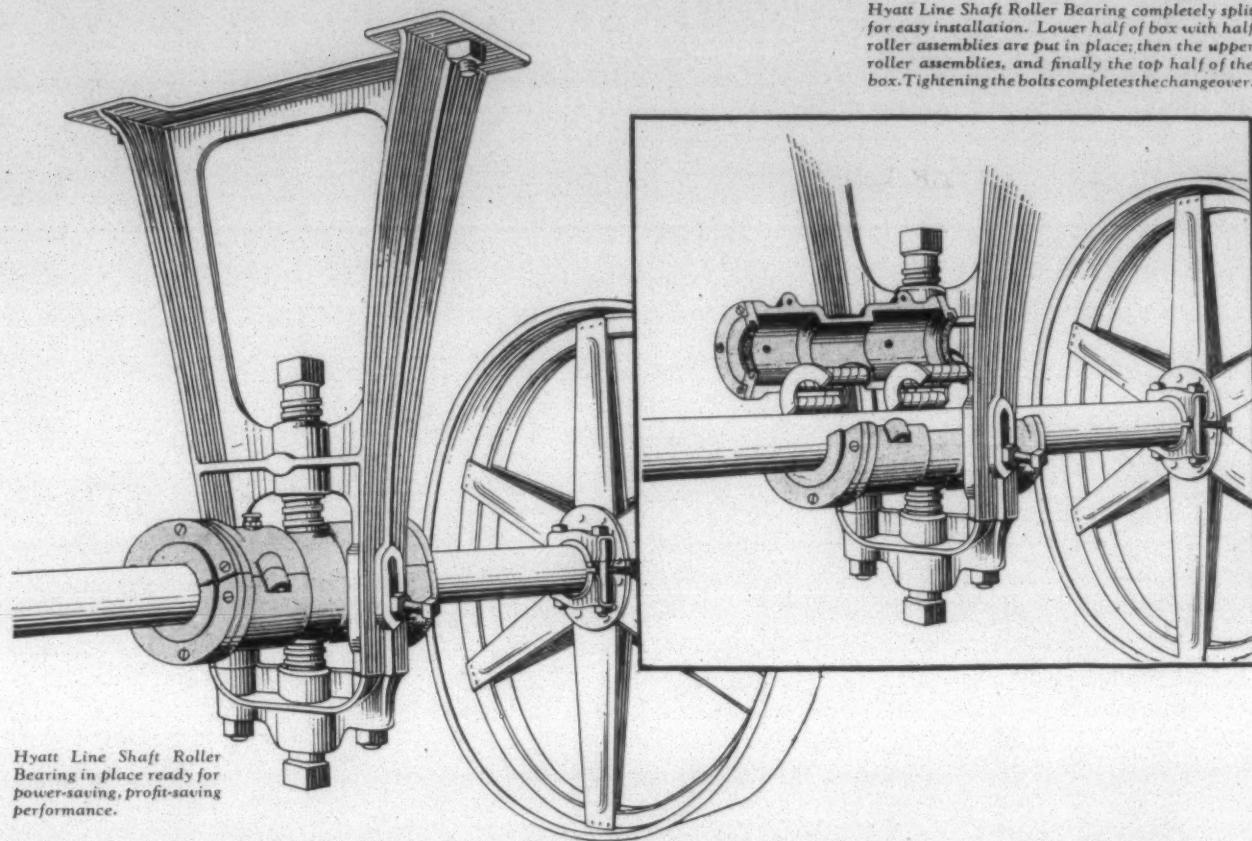
The Slashing Operation

The slashing operation consists of two fundamental stages, the first being the impregnation of the yarn with size, and the second being the drying of the yarn. The operation as conducted in the mill involves creeling up the requisite number of section beams at the back end of the slasher, running the yarn under an immersion roller in a size-box holding a hot starch mixture, passing it through squeeze rolls, then over drying cylinders, and finally across the head end where the yarns are separated by cross bars passed through them at proper locations, then winding the yarn on the loom beam. Where colored goods are being made other operations may be introduced at the slasher, but these are entirely apart from the slashing operation proper and may, therefore, be neglected.

Since the slashing operation consists, as stated, of the impregnation of the warp with starch, and the drying of the same, it is obviously through a thorough knowledge of these two matters that the most successful slashing will be accomplished. At this point consideration must also be given the matter of the size itself, since it is evident that the nature of the size and its

*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

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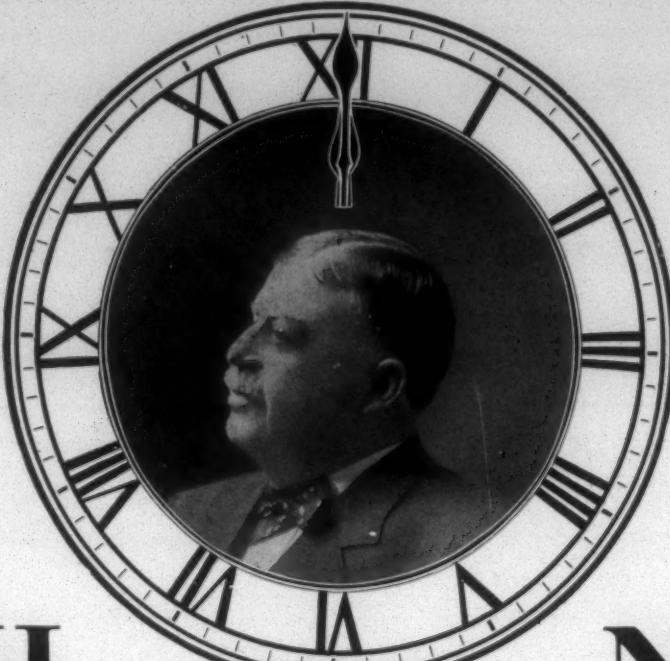
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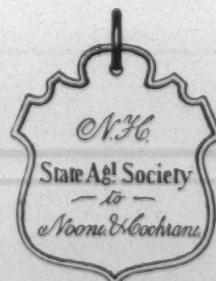
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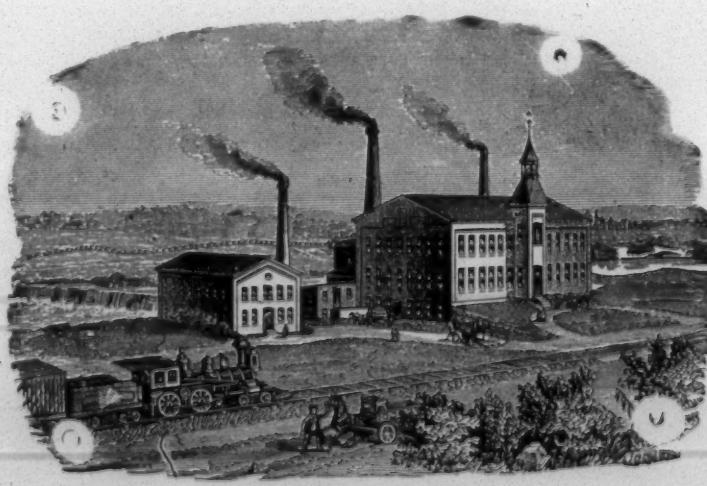
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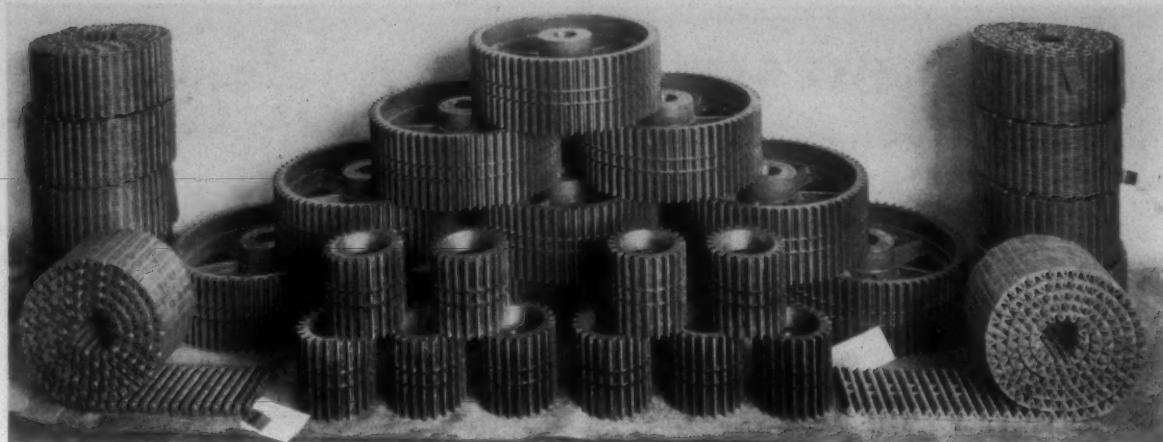
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SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

A copy of Ramsey Stock Drive List No. 428 will be of value to you. Complete drives are listed both by component parts and by units. You need only know the horse power and R.P.M. of your driving unit to instantly select the correct Ramsey Drive equipment for your needs. Your order sent to any of our warehouses or stock carrying distributors will be shipped immediately. You are saved delay, expense and annoyance.

The Ramsey Roller Bearing Joint (an exclusive feature) gives smooth transmission of power at uniform velocity, and permits Ramsey Chain to operate in either direction. The absence of nicks and acute angles in Ramsey link apertures adds materially to their long operating life. Our Engineers (see list below) are experts in Power Transmission and are at your service. Write the one nearest you, or direct to Albany, N. Y., for as many copies of Stock Drive List No. 428 as you require.

See Our Exhibit, Space Number 428, Seventh National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering, Grand Central Palace, New York, December 3 to 8, 1928

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Utica, N. Y.—Langdon & Hughes Construction Company.
Toronto, Can.—Hamilton Gear & Machine Co.

Personal News

W. H. Brigman has resigned as overseer spinning at the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

E. A. Smyth has retired as president and treasurer of the Belton (S. C.) Mills, but will continue as chairman of the board.

G. R. Collins, of Birmingham, Ala., has become overseer spinning at the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

J. E. Thompson has resigned as general superintendent of the Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

W. W. Vaughan has been elected assistant treasurer of the Belton Cotton Mills, Belton, N. C.

C. E. McElhannon has resigned as overseer carding at the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

L. L. Hurley, from Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer carding at the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

J. F. Snipes has been promoted from night spinner to overseer day spinning at the Grendel Mills, No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.

J. W. Goss has been promoted from second hand to night overseer spinning at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

Paul Rush has been promoted from second hand in day spinning to night overseer spinning at the Grendel Mills No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.

Lewis D. B'ake has been elected president and treasurer of the Belton Cotton Mills, Belton, S. C.

T. L. Fry has been transferred from the Bamberg plant of the Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C., to overseer carding at the Santee plant at Orangeburg, S. C.

R. L. Pope has been appointed overseer carding, spinning, spooling and warping at the Russellville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Russellville, Ala.

B. T. Butler has resigned his position with the Martel Mills, Thomas- ton, Ga., to become second hand in the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

H. A. Rush has been promoted from overseer spinning at the Grendel Mills, No. 2, Greenwood, S. C., to superintendent of Grendel Mills No. 2 and the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

L. E. Foster has been promoted from superintendent of the Grendel Mills No. 2, to general superintendent of the Grendel and Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

Claud Brannon has resigned as night overseer carding at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, No. 1, Griffin, Ga., to become day overseer carding at the Thomaston Mill No. 1, Thomaston, Ga.

J. L. Brannon is superintendent of the Fayette plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Fayette, Ala.

—. Parks is now overseer weaving, slashing and the cloth room at the Russellville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Russellville, Ala.

A. R. Meeks, for several years superintendent of the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga., has a similar position with the Clanton plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Clanton, Ala.

Obituary

Claude L. Howie

Claude L. Howie, superintendent of the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C., died suddenly Tuesday at his home. He was 46 years old and had been superintendent of the mill for the past 5 years.

Mr. Howie was regarded as an unusually efficient manufacturer and was held in high esteem by the officials and employees of the mill. He is survived by his widow and six children.

Funeral services, with Masonic honors, were held Thursday at Huntersville.

B. W. Baker

B. W. Baker, president of the Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C., died suddenly at his home in Raleigh. He had been in poor health for some time and his death was due to heart failure.

Mr. Baker was widely known in the textile industry and had been prominently connected with social and civic affairs in Raleigh for many years. He is survived by his wife and two daughters and five sisters.

Bobbin and Shuttle Plant for Charlotte

A new plant to manufacture bobbins and spools is to be established in Charlotte by John E. Lock, who for the past 10 years has been superintendent of the plant of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company, at Lawrence, Mass.

Jack Lock, son of John E. Lock, who for several years has been in charge of the Southern plant of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company, at Greenville, will be associated with his father in the new company, which is to be known as John E. Lock & Son.

The company plans to lease a building and later erect its own plant.

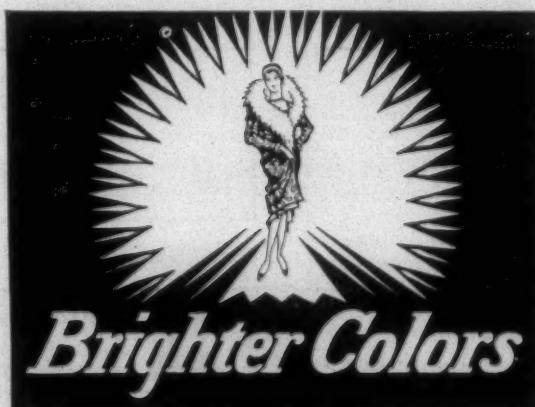
John E. Lock, a native of England, was engaged in making bobbins and shuttles in that country for 13 years and for the past 14 years has been doing similar work in this country.

Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to
All Types Of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kannapolis, N. C. — The Cannon Manufacturing Company has let contract for a new steam generating unit.

Bridgeport, Tenn. — The Aycock Hosiery Mills, South Pittsburg, Tenn., have purchased the Bridgeport Hosiery Mills and will improve the plant.

Sylacauga, Ala. — The improvements at the Avondale Mills consist of a 1 story, 130x214 foot extension to the Catherine Mill and a 5-story warehouse to be built at the Sally B. Mill. J. E. Surrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Richmond, Va. — The Simmons Company of Kenosha, Wis., is to establish a plant here for the manufacture of cotton and felt products, provided the city can supply 1,250,000 gallons of water daily. The proposed plant is to cost \$200,000.

Cleveland, Tenn. — In connection with the building of the silk mill here by Klein Bros., local citizens have subscribed \$100,000 in bonds and will erect a building to have 10,000 square feet of floor space, mill which is to have 100 broad silk looms, is to be equipped entirely with new machinery.

Greenville, S. C. — Operations began this week on the addition to the Southern Weaving Company's plant, which was only recently completed. The 28 looms installed in the addition will increase the output of the mill by about 25 per cent mill officials state. The additional space became necessary to care for the constantly increasing business of the company. Gallivan Building Company of this city, has the contract for erecting the addition to the plant.

Durham, N. C. — At a meeting here of the stockholders of the Yarbrough Cotton Mills, Inc., it was decided to continue operations of the plant, but under the direction of a receiver. It is stated that application will be made to Superior Court in a few days for the appointment of a receiver. Creditors of the mill who have been pressing for a settlement have agreed to hold up their claims for a while, it was said, and give the mill a chance to work out its own difficulties. Receivership will assure all creditors equal treatment.

There does not seem to be any danger in any event that creditors will lose anything, as the mill is new and worth a great deal more than the debts, but while the mill is making money now, the process of paying off the obligations is necessarily slow and both stockholders and principal creditors agreed that a receivership would be the most satisfactory way of handling the situation.



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Town Planning and Mill Villages
 Real Estate Subdivision and
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 Country Clubs and Golf Courses
 Private Estate and Home Grounds
 Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

High Point, N. C. — The new company of the Diamond Full Fashioned Hosiery Company, of High Point, has given an order for twenty-five H. S. L. high speed machines for installation in the near future.

Travelers Rest, S. C. — The Renfrew Manufacturing Company plant at Travelers Rest, is rapidly being completed, and while the yarn and weaving capacity of the new Renfrew plant is not large, the finishing department is large enough to take care of a great deal of outside business. As of old, the purchasing, finishing and sale of gray goods will be a big part of the plant's business.

Albemarle, N. C. — The Brown-Harry Company, Gastonia contracting concern, has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new unit of the Wiscasset Mills.

Work is to begin at once on the building, which will be four stories in height, with dimensions of 104x147 feet. The entire building will be of reinforced concrete construction of the most modern type. It is expected that the unit will be completed by March 1.

The contract price of the new unit is placed at \$100,000.

It is to be equipped with full fashioned knitting machines.

Rossville, Ga. — Six additional Cashilko cards are being installed in the new mill unit of the Peerless Woolen Mills here. The addition bring the total cards to 80, while the installation of 40 additional automatic looms will bring the total looms to 112. This number will be raised to 150 with the installation of 38 looms in the near future. Both units of the mill are working on a night and day basis and are producing 50,000 yards of cloth weekly, which production is expected to be increased materially in a short time.

Greenville, S. C. — Dunean Mills, R. E. Henry, president, will pay a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock on November 15 for the first time in more than four years. Dunean has 1,350,000 of common stock outstanding and April 1, 1924, was the last date upon which a dividend was paid on this stock. The mill regularly pays an annual dividend of 7 per cent on its preferred stock, which consists of 1,000,000 shares. The products of the Dunean Mills are fancy goods.

Greenville, S. C. — The immediate establishment in Greenville by New York interests of a textile plant for the manufacture of various lines of knitted fabrics was announced by the Chamber of Commerce.

The brick building situated on the south bank of Reedy river and adjacent to the Greenville and Northern railway station was acquired by St. John Brothers Company, Inc., widely known manufacturers, con-

verters and exporters of New York. In this structure will be installed at once a number of power sewing machines, and within 30 days or less time employment will be given to a half-hundred girls and women. While the plant will be started on a modest scale at first, plans are already in the making for rapid expansion of the business.

Royston, Ga. — Contracts for construction of the mill building of the Royston Spinning Mills here has been awarded to the Norwood Griffin Company of Atlanta. The building will be 304.4 by 79 feet, one story, and will be equipped with 6,000 spindles. The officers of the Royston Spinning Mills include Sam Bowers, president, and H. B. Holbrook, vice-president, both of Royston, and J. M. Battson, Lavonia, secretary-treasurer.

Calhoun Falls, S. C. — A meeting of stockholders in the Calhoun Mills has been called for November 20 by James P. Gossett, president and head of the Gossett Mills, embracing the Riverside, Toxaway, Ladlassie and the Gossett Dyeing Company for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the concern to \$2,000,000.

The meeting which was called by directors in session there October 17 and the resolutions adopted at that session call for a stock dividend of 50 per cent in the amount of \$5,000,000. However, the dividend in stock shall be issued and turned over to the stockholders only on condition of the adoption of a further resolution favoring the stock dividend which will be considered during the meeting to be held next month. The meeting is to be held at 11 a. m. at offices of the Calhoun Mills.

Draper Corp. Plans Southern Plant

Spartanburg, S. C. — The Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., one of the world's largest builders of looms and other textile machinery, is expected to build a Southern plant here. While no official announcement has been made, it is definitely known here that the company has taken options on two sites and plans to build an assembly plant. One of the sites will be purchased soon, it is understood here.

No intimation as to the size of the plant has been made public. The reports here state further that a village to house employees is to be built.

Officials of the Draper Corpora-

tion are expected here within a few days to complete plans for the plant.

State College Men At Exposition

The Alumni of North Carolina State College contributed to the success of the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C. A number of graduates of the Textile School are representatives and salesmen for manufacturers of textile machinery and supplies. Among those seen at Greenville were:

David Clark and D. H. Hill, Jr., of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

R. I. Dalton and M. P. Thomas of Whitin Machine Works.

G. H. Anthony, W. A. Kennedy, Sterling Graydon and F. W. Warriington of Veede-Root Company.

Todd B. Misenheimer and W. H. Barnhardt of the Celanese Corporation of America.

Ralph Deal of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.

C. L. Williams of Draper Corporation.

J. M. Dunn of the Stafford Company.

W. D. Shields of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company.

W. W. Watt of the Tolhurst Machine Works.

D. C. Ragan of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Lee Kennette of Roessler and Hassacher.

In addition to the above, many textile graduates of North Carolina State College who are now presidents, superintendents and foremen of Southern cotton mills attended the Exposition. Prominent in this group was Carl R. Harris, president of the Southern Textile Association who presided at the meetings which this association held during the Exposition.

Imports of Raw Cotton for Nine Months Decline

Washington, D. C. — Raw cotton imported during the nine months ended with September was approximately 42,700,000 pounds under that of the corresponding period of last year, it is shown by figures made public by the Department of Commerce. Receipts of raw cotton during the period totaled 118,216,395 pounds, valued at \$30,160,548, as compared with 160,963,085 pounds, valued at \$32,923,796 in 1927.

September imports of raw cotton amounted to 9,253,765 pounds, valued at \$2,365,265, against 14,173,215 pounds, valued at \$3,502,681 in the same month a year ago. Imports of cotton manufactured during the month were valued at \$5,576,043, against \$6,196,254 last year, with cotton cloth accounting for approximately one-sixth of the total. Receipts of cotton cloth totaled 3,138,502 square yards, valued at \$923,584 against 4,740,747 square yards, valued at \$1,280,497.

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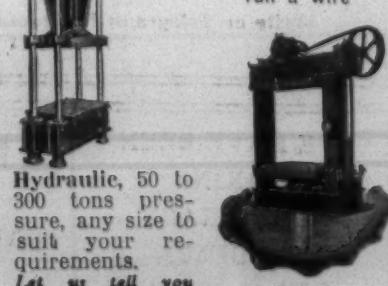
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215 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

Thursday, November 1, 1928

What Constitutes Fast Colors for Cotton Fabrics

(Continued from Page 20)

the washing process there must not be any bleeding of the color.

2nd—The fabric must be reasonably fast to light.

3rd—The fabric must be free from any objectionable crocking.

4th—The application of a hot iron must not cause a change in shade.

Many have asked me—"why such severe standards?" The answer is this:

2—What constitutes

1st—the desire of the consumer for tested fast colors which will prove satisfactory under our present day modes of living.

2nd—the fact that a very complete range of satisfactory shades can now be supplied and

3rd—a standard of fastness to be worthy of the name must, of necessity fulfill any reasonable demand of the user.

Let us next analyze each of the requirements of the standards.

1st—Power-Laundry Washing

If the standards had been devised 15 or 20 years ago, we would have said home-laundry washing, but our present mode of living finds an ever increasing number of homes using the power-laundry. Today in all our more thickly populated areas, the majority use the power-laundry while 15 to 20 years ago this was the exception.

The next problem we had to decide in working out the standards was—"what treatment would colors receive in the power-laundry?" This was answered by the following illustration. Suppose the mother, in keeping with the style of today, purchased a yard of colored goods bearing the Nafal Label, for the purpose of trimming her little boy's white suit. When Monday morning came the power-laundry received the very much soiled suit. If the laundry washes the suit with light colored clothing, the white will look dingy and might take up some of the fugitive dyes from other poorly

dyed fabrics. The mother would be very much dissatisfied and we could not blame her. The laundry must return the suit white and clean, therefore it must be washed with white goods and receive a mild treatment with chlorine known as Javel water. If the suit comes back to the mother white and without a change in shade or unnoticeable loss in color, the mother is satisfied. If after ten such power-laundry washings the shade remains satisfactory, the mother will agree that the color was "fast." From this illustration you will see the necessity of a fast color notwithstanding the same washing as white goods of which it may be a part.

Power laundries differ in their washroom practice. As a guide to all power laundries, the standard washroom practice, as published by the Laundryowners' National Association, is undisputedly the best which can be followed. We therefore adopted their published washroom practice in the washing of white goods as the standard which all solid colors and print goods must meet if they are to be called "fast to washing."

In the laboratory it has been necessary for us to devise a laboratory method capable of telling in one test whether or not a color will be satisfactory after at least ten power-laundry washings.

The name we have suggested for the laboratory washing machine is the Launder-O-Meter. The principles of the machine are those suggested by a laboratory washing machine devised by Mr. W. D. Appel of the Bureau of Standards. The present Launder-O-Meter was devised and developed in the Pease Laboratories. Blue-prints and permission for the manufacture of this machine have been given to the At's Electric Devices Company of Chicago and the Launder-O-Meter is now available to all laboratories and finishing plants that might desire this apparatus.

The Launder-O-Meter consists of a tank having a round bottom and mounted on metal supports at suf-

ficient height to be easily accessible for operation. On the inside a rotator is provided, to which may be mounted four rows of Atlas E-Z Seal pint preserve jars. The distance from the center of the rotator to the bottom of the preserve jars is specified as two inches. The rotator moves at the rate of 42 to 45 revolutions per minute through water maintained at a temperature of 106 deg. F.

Swatches of the samples to be tested, having an area of 10 square inches, are stitched to a similar sized piece of bleached cotton sheeting. The swatches are then placed in the jars and the washing solution of soap and soda ash is then added. In each jar are placed eight (8) steel balls having a diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, or twelve (12) steel balls having a diameter of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The object in adding the steel balls is to secure a maximum of mechanical action and to simulate to a greater degree the mechanical action which clothes are subjected to on the wheel of the power-laundry washing machine. The various operations in the process of washing are similar to the published washroom practice. After the washing process has been completed, the samples are placed in a centrifugal extractor and the ironed while damp. The washed sample is then compared with an unwashed sample of the same goods and the change in color is graded in accordance with standards determined by actual power-laundry tests. Any of the samples which show an unsatisfactory change in shade or loss in color are rejected and cannot receive the Nafal Label.

In addition to the observation as to loss in shade, the piece of white goods stitched to the colored goods is examined carefully to determine whether or not the color has bled from the original sample into the white goods. Wherever such bleeding occurs, the goods are rejected as unsatisfactory.

2nd—Fastness to Light

During the late war, the American consumer was forced by necessity

to use a wide variety of fabrics and colors which were very unsatisfactory as regards their fastness to light. Today the ultimate consumer knows that colors which fade badly are the result of poor dyes or dyes unsuitable for the use to which the fabric is placed. The American public has asked for colors which will be fast to light and such colors can be given.

Next in importance to washing is the degree of fastness to light. In the standards which have been established, only such fabrics that show excellent fastness to light qualifies are acceptable.

The laboratory determinations for light fastness are made by means of the Fade-O-Meter. The ultra violet arc light from this instrument is of greater intensity than sunlight. A survey of instruments which could be utilized in the laboratory for such tests was made and our results indicated clearly that the Fade-O-Meter was the best suited and nearest in its results to actual sunlight tests.

Previous to our development of standards, it had been customary to make such tests without controlling the temperature and the humidity during the exposure of the ultra violet arc. Without such a control, we found that the instrument gave variable results and was not capable of producing results day after day of sufficient accuracy for classification purposes.

Instead of exposing the fabrics at a temperature of 160 to 180 deg. in an atmosphere of low humidity, we decided that it would be far more practical and more nearly in conformity with the actual conditions of use if the temperature and humidity which might be obtained in the use of the fabric by the ultimate consumer. We therefore devised a humidifier and hood, thereby making it possible to secure a humidity of 60 to 70 per cent and a temperature of 96 to 100 deg. F.

A comparison of the results of actual sunlight tests with those obtained by the apparatus described

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

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AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

has shown conclusively that the laboratory test is an accurate guide in judging the resistance of a color to light. There are exceptions but such exceptions are almost entirely among types of dyes not capable of passing other requirements of our standards for fast colors.

Our research studies have shown that practically all colors can be broken down by constant exposure to light. It has therefore been necessary for us to decide upon the loss in color which would be objectionable to the user, and with this loss in shade as a guide, we have set up degrees of changes which, although slight, would nevertheless be entirely satisfactory to the ultimate consumer.

For the purpose of detecting colored fabric which would not be satisfactory, we have found that a 24-hour exposure in the Fade-O-Meter, under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity, is sufficient for the purpose of passing judgment as to whether or not any such fabrics will be sufficiently fast to sunlight. This applies to clothing.

In the case of cotton goods used for awnings, it is necessary to give such fabrics, when intended for exposure to the elements, a much more severe test consisting of conditions of rain and light over a period of five (5) days.

Fabrics which have been found to possess a satisfactory degree of fastness to light can therefore receive the Nafal Label, provided all

other conditions of the standards are met.

3rd—Crocking

Crocking, or rubbing off of the dye is objectionable wherever the dye is capable of uniting and coloring white goods which may be rubbed against it, either in a dry or wet condition. Any fabric in which objectionable crocking is found, is rejected.

4th—Hot Iron

In the case of certain dyes, the application of a hot iron will cause a change in the shade. For the purpose of making this determination, a thermo-regulated iron at a temperature of 400 deg. F. is applied to the damp fabric for a period of 10 seconds. If a change in shade results, the fabric is rejected as unsuitable.

From a discussion of the standards given, I believe you will appreciate that although the requirements are severe, it is entirely possible for the finishers of cotton fabrics to produce a satisfactory range of fast colors, and last but most important, standard which is worthy of the name, and one which will meet any reasonable demand on the part of the ultimate consumer.

New Celanese Yarns

Production of two super-extra yarns as fine as natural silk is announced by the Celanese Corporation of America. These yarns are a 75 denier yarn of 40 filaments and a 150 denier yarn of 80 filaments.

These yarns are now on the mar-

ket and will give to the fabrics woven or knitted from them a softness of touch and luxurious appearance hitherto unequaled in this field. Their use in fabrics will permit of a finer and greater covering power.

Fabrics woven or knitted from these yarns will have, besides the super-fineness of touch and appearance, the well-established advantages of Celanese as to elasticity, immunity to harm from perspiration, mildew and body acids, and cross-dyeing possibilities.

Another added advantage of these yarns, as well as the other Celanese yarns, is that they and the fabrics made from them can be produced in all degrees of lustre, from dull up to the highest. This range of lustre naturally makes for a greater range of commercial uses.

"Acelle" is New DuPont Acetate Rayon

"Acelle" is to be the name of the new cellulose acetate rayon to be produced by the Du Pont Rayon Co., Inc., under the acetate process for which the company recently secured the American rights, it is announced by the company.

The Du Pont Rayon Co. has organized a special acetate process department to take charge of this type of yarn. Production will be directed by C. J. Bacon and the sales by Frank R. Scull.

Site Purchased

The yarn will be produced by the same process as the French acetate

rayon, Rhodiaseta, to which the Du Pont Rayon Co. some months ago secured the American manufacturing and sales rights.

A site for a plant to produce this yarn has been purchased at Waynesboro, Va., and engineers are now there preparing for the actual construction of the plant. Railroad sidings have been laid down and preliminary work is progressing rapidly.

Production in quantity will be under way about August, 1929, it is announced, which output is calculated to reach an annual total of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds yearly, depending upon the deniers produced. It is stated that deniers in "Acelle" cellulose acetate rayon will run as low as 30 and as high as 150, as the demand warrants.

Held Big Development

In connection with the acetate yarn, the company states:

"The expanding use of the acetate process has been a remarkable development in the textile field and has attracted great attention. Rhodiaseta, American rights for which have been obtained by the Du Pont Rayon Co., is noted for its winding and weaving qualities, its uniformity in taking dyes, its evenness of denier and its general cleanliness. It resists moisture and has elongation qualities, coupled with a natural elasticity."

In discussing the yarn Mr. Scull stated that "Acelle" combines readily with any type of rayon and with other textiles.

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A New Fast-to-Light Direct Yellow

THIS new dye is an important addition to the National's line of Solantine Dyes. In addition to excellent fastness to light, it is distinguished by good fastness to washing for a direct color; and is suitable for dyeing all classes of cotton and rayon material that are satisfactorily dyed with the best of the direct colors. National Solantine Yellow FF Conc. is not dischargeable but can be used in colored discharges.

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NATIONAL DYES



The Slashing of Cotton Warps

(Continued from Page 23)

cooking in order to secure the best results, and the cooking cycle, including the rate of the temperature rise and the period it is held at the cooking temperature, should be exactly regulated. Unless this is done it is a waste of time to consider seriously the regulation of the slashe

In mills where the slasher overseer mixes his own starch it is necessary to use ordinary time-temperature contro's which will regulate the rate of heating the rate of heating the cooking kettle and the cooking period, and which will automatically cut off the steam at the end of the cook. Such controls are necessary because the overseer has many other duties besides the cooking of the size. In mills where a special operative is employed to do nothing but mix the starch, a recording thermometer will show the rate of temperature rise and the duration of the cooking period, and will yield a chart by the aid of which the overseer can follow the cooking of the batches.

Modern s'ashing equipments provide for cooking the size in a regular mixing kettle, then pumping into a storage kettle and feeding the mixture thence into a circulating system which supplies the size boxes of the respective slashers. Any excess over and above the demand made by the size boxes for the liquid is returned to the storage kettles.

As mentioned above, the first fundamental slasher operation is that of impregnating the warp with the size mixture. It was also pointed out that the size must not only form a protective coating on the outside of the yarn, but that it must be interlocked with the yarn body itself so as to prevent dusting off before or during the weaving operation. Hence it is essential that in the size-box enough size be left on the surface of the yarn to act as a protective film, and to glue down the fliers, while enough of it shall penetrate to attach that film firmly to the yarn. The factors controlling size-box penetration are several, including the thickness of the size, the time the warp remains in contact with it, and the amount of squeezing it received. It is also obvious that the amount of twist in the yarn and the kind of cotton will have important effects on the penetration of the size.

In order to secure uniform slashing, being already provided with uniformly mixed size, it is necessary to control the above mentioned factors in the size box as closely as possible. The thickness of consistency of the size in the box varies excessively with changes in temperatures. Thus, if the size is maintained in the box at 160 deg. it will be very much thicker or more viscous than at 200 deg., and penetration will correspondingly be very much poorer. It is, therefore, necessary to regulate the temperature closely in the size-box, and at a point which normally should never be under 190 deg. F. and usually

Thursday, November 1, 1928.

not over 205 deg. F. Probably an average setting for size-box temperature would be 200 deg. F. Such regulation should always be automatic. This is because operatives cannot be depended on to watch the temperature constantly, and attend to other duties.

The time of contact between the yarn and the size mixture in the box, since it affects the degree of penetration, and also the amount of size picked up by the warp, must be regulated. This may best be accomplished by having the immersion roll always located at a certain position in the box, and maintaining a constant level of sizing liquid above it. If this is done it will be obvious that the warps are in the sizing liquid for the same length of time, provided the speed of the machine is kept constant. There are on the market several systems for obtaining a constant size level in the box, two of which are especially well-known. Some such system for maintaining a constant size level in the box, two of which are especially well-known. Some such system for maintaining a constant size level is absolutely necessary for the protection of uniformly good sizing effects.

The effect of the squeeze rolls on the penetration of the size is obviously dependent on the type and condition of the material with which the rolls are covered, and on the weight of the rolls themselves. Since the penetration is more or less directly proportional to the pressure on the squeeze rolls, it is good practice to operate with as heavy a roll as can conveniently be handled, consistent with its effect on the type of goods being slashed. Due to the effect which the rolls have on the penetration, all rolls should obviously be of the same weight for every particular grade of goods, and the blankets or equivalent surfacing material should be kept in good condition, so as to provide uniformity of squeezing action.

The above factors are the principal ones controlling the impregnation of the warp and lead us on to the drying operation. In the drying, the yarns are conducted over steam-heated cylinders, the pressure in which is ordinarily controlled either by a pressure-regulating valve or by a thermostat. Either type of equipment is usually satisfactory, since a good pressure reducing valve controls within a few degrees Fahrenheit, while the thermostat can do little better in a cylinder subject to the fluctuating conditions found in slasher operation. However, there are special cases where only a temperature regulator will properly control the cylinder temperatures.

The rate of drying the warps is controlled by the temperature in the cylinder, and the yarn number of the warp, as well as by its twist, the stey, and the kind of size mixture employed. Assuming that all these conditions are uniform, then it is obvious that the speed of the machine, since it regulates the time the warp is in contact with the drying cylinders, will regulate the amount of moisture that is left in the warp when it leaves the head end of the slasher. In reference to the temp-

erature employed in a cylinder, it must be pointed out that the rate of heat transfer is directly proportional to the temperature difference existing between the drying cylinder and the warp on the cylinder. This being the case, the hotter the cylinder the higher the rate of drying and the faster the machine may be run. Consequently, it is good practice to use the highest steam temperature possible, which will be that temperature corresponding to the highest pressure that the cylinder will successfully withstand. Normally this is about 12 pounds, corresponding to a temperature of 244 deg. F. There are on the market various devices for regulating the temperature, or its accompanying pressure, in a slasher cylinder, the inducement for buying them being held by the promoters to be that they enable slasher operation at an unusually low pressure, say at one or two pounds. Since such pressures correspond to low cylinder temperatures it will be obvious that their employment does not result in a saving of steam because the drying effect has been diminished so that the slasher must consequently be run very much slower than at the high cylinder pressure. Under these conditions the time of drying is increased so that considering the heat loss from the machine the actual pounds of steam used per pound of warp dried is increased instead of being decreased, while at the same time the output of the slasher will be lowered from fifteen to fifty percent. This statement is generally applicable, but there are special cases, such as those where a very heavy yarn is slashed, which probably make it desirable to use a temperature in the small cylinder lower than in the large one. This permits time for the moisture to diffuse through a heavy yarn before the heat case-hardens the outside layer.

As to the speed to be chosen for operating a slasher, it is obvious that the speed used, all other factors being fixed, will regulate the amount of moisture left in the warp after slashing. Now this percentage of moisture or regain, as was pointed out, is extremely important because every percent of regain on the cloth within certain limits adds 5 per cent to the tensile strength of the yarn. Consequently, the slasher speed should be arranged for each warp so as to leave a fixed amount of moisture in the goods which should be as high as circumstances permit. This statement of course is made on the assumption that the strongest possible warps are wanted for the weave room. Here it will be objected by some that if the weave room has the necessary amount of humidity, even super-dried warps will quickly pick up the regain needed after they reach the weave room. There are two factors which go to make this reasoning both unwise and invalid. The first is that producing super-dried warps results in a loss of production from the slasher, since it indicates an unnecessarily slow operating speed; in the second place, a thoroughly dried warp does not pick up in the weave room the necessary amount of moisture, no matter what

the humidity may be. It is true that a dry warp when placed in a highly humidified room takes up almost instantaneously one or two per cent of the moisture, and that it gradually takes up more until it nearly reaches equilibrium with the water present in the atmosphere of the room. But the last few per cent which are critical in increasing the strength of the warp are taken up only very slowly indeed, and not within the time that the yarn is exposed on the loom. This being the case, it is easily understood that the best slashing requires a fixed speed for each kind of warp which shall leave in the yarn exactly the amount of moisture necessary for the best weave room conditions. This ordinarily may be taken at eight per cent. However, it frequently happens that warps which are sized without a germicidal chemical being added to the mix will mildew if left for prolonged periods in very warm rooms. It is often, therefore, good judgment to dry the warp perhaps a per cent lower in moisture content than corresponds to the best weaving regain.

It follows from the above discussion that every slasher should be equipped with a speedometer, and that every kind of warp slashed should be operated at some definite speed. This speed must be determined by analysis of the warps if uniformly consistent results are expected. If it not consider safe to rely on theoretical calculations of such speeds. At this point many slasher overseers may feel that hand operation yields as sensitive a test of the amount of moisture left as a fixed speed. This in practice is found not to be the case. The fingers of the slasher operator are indeed very sensitive, but they will permit a wide variation in moisture content even under the most favorable conditions. It is only by insuring absolutely uniform conditions as to size, steam, temperature, speed, etc., all the way through the slashing operation that actual uniformity may be maintained in the amount of starch taken up by the warp, and in the percentage of moisture left therein.

Improved sizing on the slasher has been known to result in raising loom efficiency by as much as 8 to 10 per cent.

Ginning Report is 8,147,000 Bales

Washington, Oct. 25.—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to October 18 totalled 8,147,301 bales, including 306,678 round bales counted as half bales and excluding linters compared with 8,147,625 bales including 252,242 round bales to that date in 1927 and 8,727,709 and 259,529 in 1926, the Census Bureau announced today.

Ginnings prior to October 18 by States follow:

Alabama, 619,266; Arizona, 46,260; Arkansas, 600,728; California, 53,170; Florida, 14,923; Georgia, 607,606; Louisiana, 516,219; Mississippi, 900,891; Missouri, 32,325; New Mexico, 19,865; North Carolina, 298,573; Oklahoma, 574,136; South Carolina, 364,451; Tennessee, 150,527; Texas, 3,335,846; Virginia, 11,390; all others, 1,425.

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Is it not the record which you are endeavoring to maintain? Possibly we can assist you.

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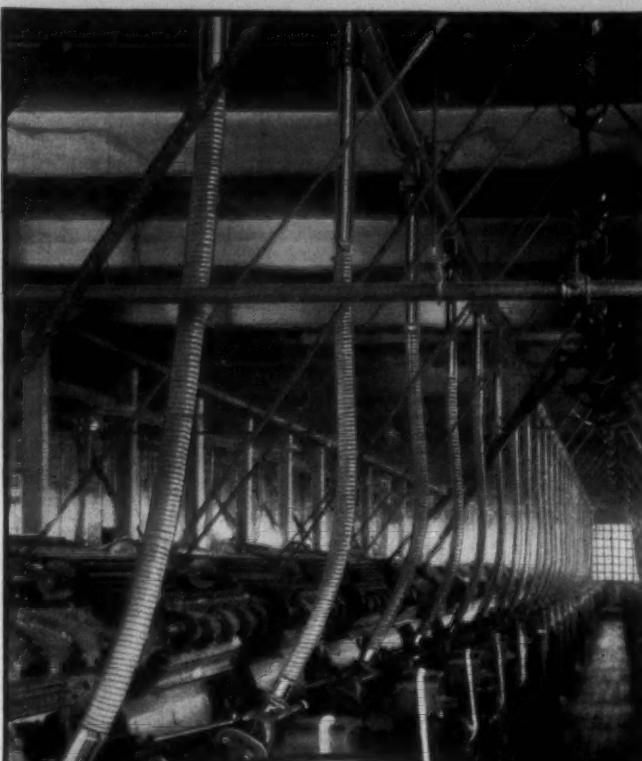
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Goodyear May Build Tire Plant in Georgia

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is reported to plan a large tire fabric in Georgia, according to reports

from Atlanta. The location of the proposed plant has not been decided.

The Goodyear Company already has large tire fabric mills at Cedar-town.

Master Mechanics Discuss Problems

(Continued from Page 16)

said, "Who is right and who is wrong?" I'm saving the company money, we could spare the time.

THE CHAIRMAN: I wish we had time to have Mr. Clark talk to us some on a second-hand mill; in other words, a worn out mill, but I don't reckon trying to save the company money. The overseer wanted to do the same thing, but he would rather pay 35 cents apiece than get one for 10 cents. Well, there was a show-down and the superintendent said, "You run that piece like it is or I'll get somebody that will."

You can't do that every time, so what are we poor Master Mechanics going to do with a thing like that? I don't know. I think this, gentlemen; I think a picker room particularly should have one of the best mechanics in it that we can get and keep it straight. Frequently they put on a gear that only runs thirty minutes or an hour and has three teeth knocked out. What are you going to do? You can't send it to the overseer and say, "Here's a gear ruined." It's a question. Do you have trouble like that, boys? (Chorus of yes, sir.) In other words, do your superintendents stick to you like you think they ought to? You needn't answer that question. (Laughter.) I am talking too much, Mr. Chairman; I'll stop.

THE CHAIRMAN: Go ahead; no one else will talk.

A MEMBER: We have a supply man and every worn part is carried to him and he passes on it himself. He takes the responsibility. Every new piece is charged up against each section of the mill.

W. W. WALLIS: We have all that red tape, too.

In connection with this worn part proposition I will make this statement, or rather say that I know of a mill that is trying out a plan just now that appeals to me to be possibly the most satisfactory thing that I have heard of in connection with tolerance in the wear of machinery.

One Mill's System

This mill we might start with the loom. They take a loom crank shaft and they get together, the boss weaver, the second hand and the section hand and the superintendent, and they decide on how much the bearing of that crank shaft can stand and do good work. That is how much reduction it will stand in size and still do good work. They arrive at a decision as to the size it can still give good work. Then the shop makes a gauge that fits that particular size. He files that gauge away among his tools, and from then on nobody has anything to say about how much wear or how little wear.

When that shaft comes to the shop for repairs he checks it with this gauge. If the gauge is larger than the shaft, in other words if the gauge passes over the diameter of the worn part, he throws that in the scrap bin. If it doesn't pass over it he re-equips it with the necessary pulleys and gears and so forth and passes it back to the weave room, and they are carrying out this same idea all the way through the mill. They determine on how much wearing tolerance or worn tolerance that the shaft studs, roller necks, picker shafts and everything that carries a part that wears in sizes and they make a gauge for it, and then that is forever settled, so far as wearing is concerned.

If it is found that it is not worn as much as they agreed upon, it goes back into service, and they are carrying that out all the way through the mill, and it seems to me that it is one of the most satisfactory arrangements that we can possibly make, because it is an agreement between all concerned from the superintendent on down, and when once standard is established then everybody abides by that, and I can't find many flaws in that. I know it is working wonders for this particular mill. It seems to be the most satisfactory thing they have ever tried out, and I believe it will work as a rule for any mill.

A MEMBER: I think that what a fellow in a shop once told a section man in the picker room made a great impression on me; it was a little funny, but I never have forgotten it and I have told overseers of card rooms about it, and that was a fellow that was working for me when I was second hand in another shop, and he was very plain spoken to people who brought work in there. He did all the patching. That was before we had any welding machines, and this fellow they conscripted him to go to the World War. The section man and this fellow in the shop were tickled to death that he was going to leave. He was gone something like eight or nine days, and this fellow in the shop thought he was gone for good, so one day he came in there with two or three loggerheads and four or five pick gears broken up and threw them down, and the fellow look up at him and said, "I thought you were gone to the war," and he said he didn't pass, and the fellow said, "What was the matter you didn't pass?" and the fellow said, "There was something the matter with my head," and this other fellow looked at him and told him, "They ought to have gotten me to tell them what was the matter, there was nothing in it." (Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we mechanics think we know and that they don't know, but I believe we can get something better than we have been having, and I believe we ought to.

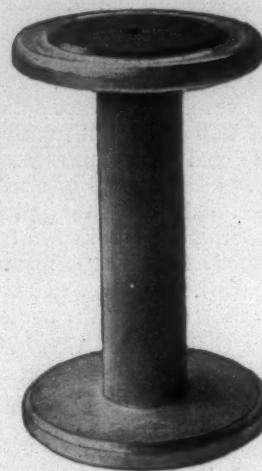
W. W. WALLIS: The greatest way, Mr. Chairman, is co-operation of

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For Every Textile
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We complete the work from raw material to finished product and are equipped to meet all requirements and specifications.

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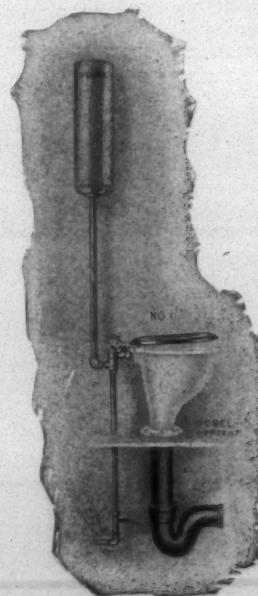
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overseers and mechanics, just as you spoke of there. That is a hard thing to do, but that's what it takes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is pretty hard, but there is a certain amount of good in all these empty-headed section men you're talking about, and if you will go 50-50 with them, and take about a minute or two and talk nice and sensible to them and explain that you want to meet them 50-50, they will do a heap better than some of them are doing.

Well, we have almost completed the list of questions that we have. Now I am sure that there is someone present that has a question that they would like to discuss themselves or hear discussed, and we have thirty minutes that we can take up such questions as you may have on your mind.

Changing From Chain to Belt Drives

H. C. NORMAN: Mr. Chairman, I am going to get up first again. I would like to ask the experience of some of the other men here in regard to changing from chain drive to certain types of belt drives. We have 128 spinning frames with 5-inch cylinders; the cylinder speed is in excess of 1500 revolutions per minute. There are anywhere from one to a dozen cylinders brought to the shop daily, and from what I can hear a good many have had similar trouble, and have eliminated the trouble by change to certain types of belt drives. I have heard of some that are manufacturing or making their own sheaves, and buying the fall belts from other companies, possibly the manufacturer of the well known fall belt drive, and I would like to know if there is anybody here that is manufacturing their own sheaves and making their own falls belt drive, and about what per cent saving they make over the ones as installed by the manufacturer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the question; that is, he is having trouble on an excessive high speed, small cylinder spinning frame, and he understands some party, or parties, have overcome that trouble by changing the type of drive. Personally I haven't had any experience with that kind of condition.

H. C. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, we are using the Texrope drive. We have a York compressor and we have a quarter horsepower. We make the sheaves in our plant; that is we can make them cheaper than we can buy them, but I do recommend the Texrope drive for anyone where there is spinning and twisting the mill. We have the spinning; of course we haven't the twisting in my mill. The Texrope has proven successful, and we would be glad for anybody to come down and look it over any time, and show you what a great help it is on the bearing.

Texrope Drive

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, we experienced a little on falls belts and Ferguson rope drives; we have a Ferguson four rope drive, and we have the Texrope four rope drive, and we haven't had any of them long enough to get experience to tell which is going to hold up. If any gentleman has had experience I would like to hear him.

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, we had equipped with chain drive about two years ago, and had considerable trouble, and we changed over to Texrope drive. Since that time we have had very little trouble. We have also had

experience with the Ferguson, and we find the Texrope is more flexible and doesn't seem to stretch quite as much.

MR. FOX: I would like to ask the last speaker, was the chain drive put on old frames or new frames?

A MEMBER: Old frames.

"Missing Links"

MR. FOX: I have a number of questions here, and strange to say, that very question was in it, but I have it under the head of "Missing Links." That is the link between the motor and the frame. The first rope chain that was put in the textile mill was put in in the Ide Mills at Jackson, Ala., some twenty years ago—a long, long time ago. We were trying to find out a type of chain best equipped for the driving of spinning frames, and when I say to you that we have on our lines thousands of spinning frames and individual drives, please don't misunderstand me when I say it is still like the old Scotchman, "It is not proven yet." I couldn't say yet as to whether I would pronounce in favor of one type of drive over another. I think we could spend all morning on that very question alone. I think this point he raises is good, whether you can make your own sheaves and buy your belts. I hope the Allis-Chalmers man won't assault me. But that is very important.

MR. NORMAN: We use Morrison chains. I wanted to correct any impression anybody might have to think that I was against a chain drive. I think the chain drive is one of the most efficient drives, but our object in changing was to eliminate the cylinder trouble, which is caused by the too positive drives. The chain drive for some things I think can't be beat. There is a place for a chain drive.

W. G. YOUNG: Do I understand the gentleman from Alabama has had a lot of trouble with his cylinders coming apart, and the question is whether or not the Texrope or Falls drive is better than the chain, and your experience has been a lot of cylinders come apart?

MR. NORMAN: Yes, sir. My reason for bringing this up, there are a number of mills where I have discussed this question with some of the other Master Mechanics that have had cylinder trouble with chain drive and have changed to a Fall type drive and claimed that the change in the drive has eliminated the trouble. If that has eliminated the trouble that's what we want to get at.

A MEMBER: We finally decided to let someone in the shop do the oiling in the main drive and we haven't had much trouble since then.

MR. NORMAN: Along with that I might mention that speed on these frames is higher, I think, than what the manufacturers' plan recommends it to be. The speed of the frame has been speeded away up, running a spindle speed around 10,000 revolutions a minute, and I don't think the manufacturer of that frame ever intended it to be used at that speed.

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if anybody else has had experience on a Ferguson drive? I am very much interested between a Ferguson and an Allis-Chalmers drive. I want to hear something about the Ferguson. I am very much interested between the two. I have the four rope drive on both.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anyone have the Ferguson drive?

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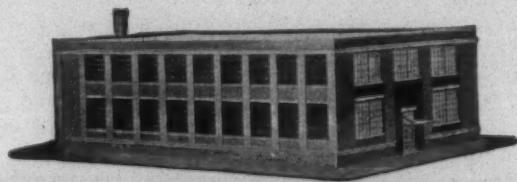
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A MEMBER: We are trying out both drives and haven't had either in long enough now to see any difference in them. We have 100 frames, part overhead drive and some of the Morrison chain drive which have been in about ten years. We have had more cylinder trouble with the Morrison chain than the overhead drive. We are trying out two or three different kinds.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anyone else have something to say on that question.

Noisy Boilers

A MEMBER (from Alabama): I have got two old boilers in my plant, old type Sterling, and the feed water line on each is exactly alike. One of these boilers is noisy; in other words sounds just like a steam roller. I would like for someone to tell me what does that and what to do with that roller. The boilers are about 28 years old. Everyone that has ever been there has fought this trouble, and I haven't been able to get it. Both boilers exactly alike, just about two years difference, and one is perfectly quiet, no noise at all, and the other sounds at all times when the pump is running just like you would take a steam hose and stick it in a barrel of water and live steam coming into the barrel of water. I am very much interested in getting that stopped.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you hear his question. Someone ought to be able to help him.

A MEMBER: I think a boiler that makes a racket is emptying out above the water line on the inside, emptying the water out above the water line. That always rattles like thunder.

A MEMBER (from Alabama): I would like to state I have tried it high and I have tried it low. In other words, I have discharged it underneath the water near the bottom and also have raised this discharge above the water line, and I have tried it in the bottom, and I haven't got the answer yet.

A MEMBER: I had the same trouble you are speaking of, and I overcome it by running a 2-inch pipe into it and running a check line each way, and now I use two checks.

A MEMBER (from Alabama): I have also done that. I have had two checks between, two brand new checks, but both my checks are on the outside of the boiler.

A MEMBER: Well, so are mine; both checks are parallel. I use two checks.

A MEMBER (from Alabama): I have tried two checks. I bought two brand new ones, one angle and one of the ordinary check, and I have worked them together, and tried singly, and in fact I have tried nearly every way I can think. Maybe I haven't got the right thing. Evidently I haven't.

MR. FOX: I would suggest that that brother make a layout of that boiler and present it at the next meeting, and there is something there that can be worked out. I believe if you could give a diagram showing size and entrances, pipe lines I think probably some of the boys could find something for you.

A MEMBER (from Alabama): The pipe line all runs 2½ inches from the pump; one Globe valve near the pump, then a check valve; then another check valve and a Globe valve.

W. G. YOUNG: Is this the boiler nearest the pump or farthest away that makes the noise?

A MEMBER (from Alabama): The pump is centered between the two boilers. I would also like to state I have two pumps; both pumps exactly alike, and the noise will happen on either pump, so you can't trace it to the pump. It makes the noise when they cut together and when you take and cut them apart.

A MEMBER: I might state I had practically the same trouble, only it happened to all the boilers, and I ran that noise for two or three months and I finally put an air chamber on the pump, which it didn't have, and it stopped the trouble.

A MEMBER (from Alabama): I am fortunate enough to have the air chamber already provided.

Perforating the Pipe

MR. GREGORY: I would like to ask the brother if he has ever tried perforating the pipe where it is submerged in the water? If he will perforate the pipe until he gets more than the area of the pipe discharge he will stop his racket.

A MEMBER (from Alabama): Wait a minute. Perforate it under the water?

MR. GREGORY: Yes.

A MEMBER (from Alabama): I haven't tried that. (Laughter and applause.)

A MEMBER: Make that statement again; we didn't hear it over here.

MR. GREGORY: If he will perforate the pipe with good sized holes, say he has a 2½-inch pipe, perforate it with not less than ½-inch holes, or ¾-inch, enough to get more than the area of the pipe, below the water line, so that the perforation will be submerged and let it come out all around. Don't plug the end of the pipe when you do that. (Applause.)

A MEMBER (from Alabama): I am willing to try anything.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, our time is about up. I believe it would pay us to plan for our next meeting to let each man bring his own question. It seems to be more interesting, and more profitable.



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MR. FOX: Mr. Chairman, I have a series of questions here I think might be interesting to these boys.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right; we will be glad to present them.

Motor Reversals

MR. FOX: I have: "Motor direction reversals, normal and abnormal."

In this territory, and in the Power Company's territory, not only the Duke Power Company but other power companies, we are finding occasionally that the line will single phase; out of a bunch of 25 or 30, some of the down motors will run one way and some the other. It is what we call an abnormal motor reversal. That is out of a bunch of motors in the same room, same condition, some motors will run one way and some another. That is one of the questions you have up that might be explained.

The other is "The low voltage releases on motors." The necessity for time elements. The power going off the line, what kind of attachments you must put in on the switches to take care of the motor equipment when the current comes back on.

I know we have all kinds of low voltage releases but I am talking about something now that is gradually creeping into the minds of men regarding time elements.

Oil Switches

Another question I have up is, "Oil switches and maintenance of them. What your experience has been along that line.

Another question s:i "What is proper illumination?" I think we could spend a good hour and a half on this question of what is proper illumination in the textile mill. Unfortunately, you boys yourselves have got the bummiest illumination there is in the mill. You go in the machine shop and find drop cords and a 16 candle watt, and you are apt to think that illumination is good enough for you, the illumination in the mill shouldn't be much better.

I think if we had some of these experts come in and go over this matter of illumination we would change our minds, or we would think of illumination in terms of real lighting capacity.

Then I had a question of "The missing links." This question of drives. I think we are chewing the rag about what is the best type, and we haven't given the manufacturer a chance to speak his mind. I think we ought to have some of the manufacturers that are manufacturing chains and ropes and drives.

Individual Drives

Another question was, "When do individual drives pay a dividend?" A lot of question has been raised about that, as to whether it is a good thing to put in individual drive everywhere, or has it got its especial place, or can it be put n everywhere to advantage?

Another point I have is "How to test for 'grounds.'" A great many of us have electric circuits in the mill and quite often we have grounds develop on the wiring in the mill and switches blow up on Power Company's lines, and your motor is shot to pieces. In other words, there is a way in which we can all find out and test for grounds. We ought to have somebody come and tell us how to make a simple test for a ground, and show us how to trace it out and follow it through.

Water Cooling System

Another question I have is, "Drinking water cooling system," which we are using in mills. There are a great many different systems for drinking water in a mill, and we could spend some little time on the question of cooling water.

Now the next question all the Master Mechanics have been face to face with it, and that is "Motor inspection and maintenance." The necessity for blowing out the motor; the maintaining of the bearings. The washing of the waste or oil or any of those things.

Then there is the question of "Overloading of mill circuits." That is our motor, electrical problems I have in mind, because I think we are all more or less electrical.

I don't want to monopolize this meeting, but I think there are a number of questions that are pertinent to everyone of us, and I would like to hear some of these discussed in future meetings, and because of that, Mr. Chairman, I will leave those with you.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are glad to have the suggestions of Mr. Fox. These questions are just the kind of questions that we forget about. It is the simple question that we leave off. It is usually those little, simple questions that get us into trouble. I am always trying to look for some great, big something, and these little fellows get up around me and get me in trouble, and I think we would do well to take up these questions at a future meeting.

MR. FOX: Some of these boys, couldn't they write in and give us some of these questions to bring up at different meetings?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir, I think it is a good idea to have these questions taken up and thoroughly studied by someone, and I would like to say this right here, it has been my experience that you become mistaken so often about things.

We were talking about changing from one type of drive to another. A great many times we take a proposition, say we have a group of spinning

frames or looms or some other machinery, and that drive is not satisfactory. We don't try to make it satisfactory; we drag along with it, and it gets in such bad shape we have to do something with it, and we decide on some change and change over to some other type of drive, as the case may be. As a matter of fact, in changing over we renew things; we put in new equipment and we don't give the old type a fair deal under those conditions, and quite often I have been mistaken.

For instance, we have one type of drive, or one type machine, and we use it through a number of years of service and we conclude it is no good, and we go get another new machine or new type and install that, and we come to the conclusion it is far superior to the older type we had, but as a matter of fact five or ten years later we are worse undecided as to what is the best type than we were before we made the change.

In other words, I think we ought to think things nearer through to the other side and go at these questions not bound by our own personal experience, but get all the information possible to get on the question we have in mind, and try to get at the bottom of it.

MR. FOX: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the Alabama delegation.

(Motion carried and rising vote of thanks given.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to move that we extend a rising vote of thanks to our Past Chairman, Mr. H. H. Iler, for the service he rendered to this organization.

(Motion carried and rising vote given.)

Finding New Uses and Extending Old Uses of Cotton

(Continued from Page 7)

greater extent on apartments, hotels, and office buildings are not provided with awnings. This subject has been given consideration by the Institute and particularly the New Uses Section almost from the beginning.

Studies were started in January, 1927.

Contacts were established with the National Tent and Awning Association in April, 1927.

A descriptive article on awnings appeared in Commerce & Finance in July, 1927.

A study of various fire, water and mildew-proofing treatments began in August, 1927 and is still being carried on.

An awning design contest was conceived in December, 1927, announced in February, 1928 and closed in April. The results of this design contest were given wide publicity throughout the country.

Awnings are being featured in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the National Cotton Show at Memphis, this month. Studies over the past year in cooperation with the National Tent & Awning Association and the Department of Commerce have resulted in plans looking towards simplification and standardization of fabrics for a more intensive promotional campaign. The National Tent & Awning Manufacturers Association at the annual convention at Colorado Springs two weeks ago authorized a national advertising campaign to cover the next three years at a total cost of \$1,000,000.00. It is believed that with the increased acceptance of the necessity and desirability of color in interior decorations, the opportunity exists to create a desire on the part of home owners for attractive outside treatment of their windows with awnings.

An opportunity exists to stimulate the interest of architects in including awning designs in their original plans, and an opportunity further exists to bring before apart-

ment hotel and office building owners the fact that awnings enhance the value of their property. For instance, we are told by one large apartment hotel in New York that up to the middle of July in 1927 over one-third of its apartments were empty. At that time awnings were installed and within three weeks apartment was rented and a waiting list accumulated.

The potential increased market existing in this field is unknown, but an estimate of 25 million yards per year has been mentioned as conservative.

Bed sheets have also been a subject of study by this Section, and frequently when I have mentioned it I have been asked "How can anything be done to increase the consumption of bed sheets? They are a necessity and bought as such."

Our studies last year developed certain outstanding facts, the first was that 90-inch torn length bed sheets were advertised as full or standard length by very many stores, that in general those selling bed sheets have no conception as to the size of the bed and mattress in connection with which the sheets were to be used, or of the proper length to be recommended. A further investigation with women leaders in home economics developed the fact that a 108-inch torn length bed sheet was the minimum length which in their opinion would make a satisfactory, economical and comfortable bed sheet when used in conjunction with the present standard length of mattress of either 75 or 76-inch. Now, long bed sheets are not a new idea. In a pamphlet issued in 1920 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the Egyptian Expedition, we read the following:

"When the lid was raised from the coffin we found it filled right up to the top with bed sheets of linen; 38 were counted, one was nearly 12 yards long and 1½ yards wide, both ironed and starched," and we are only suggesting 4 yards sheets.

A survey developed that if all the bed sheets sold were 108-inch an annual increase in square yards of wide sheeting manufactured of at least 30 million.

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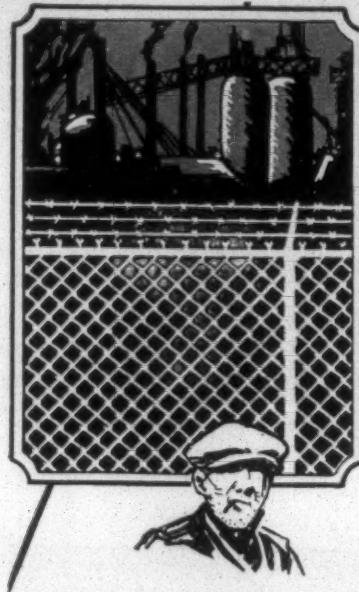
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With these facts in front of us, it was decided to prepare a pamphlet "What Length Sheets?" and the first issue of 20,000 was printed in August of this year. This pamphlet received the endorsement of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, the National Laundry Owners Association, the American Home Economics Association, and many others.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association sent the pamphlet out to each one of its members and to the heads of all store training departments with an accompanying letter endorsing it. The response from these stores indicated a great interest in the material and we have been asked by such stores as:

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., J. C. Penny Co., and many other department stores throughout the country to furnish a sufficient number of these pamphlets for each person having anything to do with the sale of bed sheets, and we have received requests for thousands of additional copies and for hundreds of thousands of copies of a reprint in a smaller size which can be used as an envelope-stuffer in mailing to their customers. The requests have made necessary a reprinting of 20,000 pamphlets of the large size and a half a million pamphlets of a smaller size. The pamphlet has also been made the subject of editorial and newspaper comment in various parts of the country, as well as the subject for special newspaper stories and cartoons.

In addition to this work, we are also cooperating in a survey test on 24 mill brands of bed sheets in Westchester County institutions under the supervision of the Associates for Government Service. This test has already developed interesting technical information.

We are also cooperating with the consumer, retailer, and distributor in attempting to find a guide for the individual consumer whereby she can spend her dollar for bed sheets more intelligently and efficiently.

During the last year color has made its entrance into the bed sheet field and several of our manufacturers have put on the market colored bed sheets, or bed sheets with colored borders.

I believe, therefore, that I have been able to show you that even in so staple and old a use as bed sheets there are opportunities for an increased yearly consumption.

No discussion having to do with the extension of the use of cotton fabric is complete without reference to wearing apparel, and particularly to women's wearing apparel.

We have heard and read, during the past years, a variety of opinions on this subject. Last spring we began to find leading Fifth Avenue stores advertising that cotton was back in style and these refreshing statements were accompanied by such as the following in fashion magazines:

"Cottons have a new fashion prestige."

"Cotton frocks have more fashion importance."

and will go stronger next year."

"Cottons are constantly gaining. "The vogue for cotton is growing." "I am advising all my clients that cotton dresses are the height of fashion."

We find the fashion magazines writing lengthy editorials with the following titles:

Vogue—The Cotton Renaissance Has Charming Results.

Harper's Bazar — The Return of Cotton is Welcome.

Woman's Home Companion — A Cotton Tale—The Long and Short of It.

Fashionable Dress—Cotton Frocks Again Come Into Their Own.

Fashion Coordination Bureau—It's Smart to be Washable.

Ladies' Home Journal—Picturesque Robes de Style of Organdie.

All this was so impressive that after consultation with various leaders in the industry it was decided to undertake a survey of the style situation as applying to cotton fabrics. This was started July 5th of this year and the results published the last week in August. The result of this report, which is based on information from 249 sources, including department stores, garment manufacturers, cotton dress manufacturers, converters, trade papers, fashion publications, pattern companies, stylists and our own members, is as follows:

1. That there are more cotton dresses worn this year than last.

2. That cotton is gaining fashion importance.

3. That more cotton fabrics were sold by the converter—even if the profit showing in many cases was unsatisfactory.

4. That more cotton dresses were manufactured and that there are more dress manufacturers featuring cotton this year than last.

5. That more cotton dresses were sold by the retailer this year.

6. That the retail sales of cotton piece goods are ahead of 1927 in spite of losses incurred by some stores.

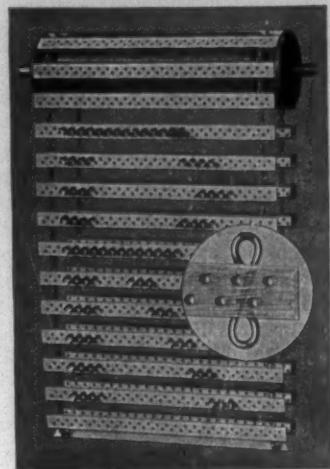
7. That the retail stores are advertising cotton more extensively.

8. That the majority of those interviewed believe 1929 will be a bigger cotton year for dresses and dress fabrics.

During the week of October 1-6 at the request of those in charge of the Seventh Annual Exposition of the Women's Arts in Industries, held in the Hotel Astor, representative cottons for fall and spring were shown and we are advised that the Exposition was visited by 125,000 consumers.

The following week, on October 9th, a "Style Conference" was held in cooperation with the National Association of Cotton Dress Manufacturers, at which time over 70 dress models, making use of next spring's fabrics, were shown on mannikins to an attendance of about 500 manufacturers representing an enormous consumption. The models shown were from fabrics selling under 35¢ per yard, almost exclusively. This conference was participated in by seven of our members, or their selling houses, who manufacture and finish their own fabrics. Each of these members has advised us of the new business secured as a

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result of this conference, and we are also particularly interested in the fact that within 24 hours after the conference cotton fabrics had been sold by those participating to at least 4 dress manufacturers who had never before manufactured dresses from cotton.

For the last year and a half whenever cotton dresses have been mentioned at the various meetings or groups we have attended or addressed, we have always been faced with the statement, "Where can we buy well-styled, well made cotton dresses retailing between \$5.00 and \$20.00?"

The survey above mentioned brought out clearly the fact that this year while many dresses were available from \$20.00 up and that there was an increase of 31 per cent in the sale of dresses retailing \$5.00 and under, there was a lack of cotton dresses to retail between \$5.00 and \$20.00. This market must be given consideration during the coming season, and this is the reason why we are so particularly interested in the fact that some at least of the dress manufacturers who have manufactured from competitive fibers for this market are now introducing cotton into their lines.

We have noted with great interest the formation and functioning of a style committee by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. This committee is composed of fabric stylists of various mills and selling houses and we believe that the results of their activities have been very valuable to the industry.

Last year I told you of the formation of a New Uses Committee, consisting of representatives of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and the Institute. This committee during the past year has held meetings and there have been published a number of bulletins, pamphlets, etc., as a result of the studies carried on by the three interested groups. I will not go further into the detail of the activities of this committee members from both the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, who I know can give you much better than I a resume of work which they have been doing in finding new uses and extending old ones.

One of the facts that must be faced in all of the work of this Section is that in order to increase the use of cotton either by new uses or extending old uses, we must increase the desire of the consumer, and outside of piece goods, the articles containing cotton used are not manufactured by our members in the form used by the consumer. We are, therefore, faced with the necessity of promoting the use of articles manufactured by some other industry over the manufacture and distribution of which we have no control. However, there are open to us various avenues of approach of the consumer which have been and can continue to be used. Some of them have already been touched upon in this talk, but in order to crystallize them in your mind let me outline the methods used in presenting new ideas for increased use of cotton to the consumer.

In closing, I want to express my appreciation for the continued cooperation from your Association and particularly for the splendid cooperation and assistance at all times from your secretary, Mr. Fisher.

The most important is by personal contact. This is, of course, limited although during the past year representatives of this Section have presented New Uses before twenty groups of manufacturers and consumers. Co-operative con'ac's have been made with over 80 trade and consumer associations.

Supplementing this work we have used to advantage news articles, magazine stories, etc.

All of the above methods contribute and form an important part in the distribution of new uses information to the consumer.

We have found the American Home Economics Association in whose membership is included the majority of those who are teaching Home Economics in our various schools and colleges particularly interested in our work and very friendly disposed toward the use of cotton in general. This assistance and cooperation has been greatly appreciated by us.

It has been impossible in this short talk to cover in any detail at all more than a few specimen activities. The activities of the Section cover, in addition to the matters mentioned above, research problems in conjunction with our Research Associate at the Bureau of Standards, simplification and standardization of fabrics and uses, specification for purchase of fabrics by Government, industry and consumer, and the study of the increased consumption of cotton for such purposes, as cotton bags, cotton baling, draperies, cement waterproofing, export, color fastness, washability, aeronautical fabrics, belting, lug straps for looms, loom pickers, canvas for sides and tops of trucks and baskets, canvas casters and truck wheels, purchase of supplies in cotton containers, cotton fabric for shoe soles, for replacing patent leather for shoe uppers, work clothing, and many others. The field is tremendous.

Although the use in many instances may consume relatively a small yardage, we firmly believe that if everyone of these various opportunities are taken advantage of by everyone interested in the production and manufacture of cotton in any of its forms, that the aggregate yardage of these many uses will reach an impressive total and be of material benefit to the entire industry. We therefore ask every mill owner and employee, every person directly or indirectly interested in the great cotton industry to promote the use of cotton at every opportunity. The industry needs the active cooperation of all.

In closing, I want to express my appreciation for the continued cooperation from your Association and particularly for the splendid cooperation and assistance at all times from your secretary, Mr. Fisher.

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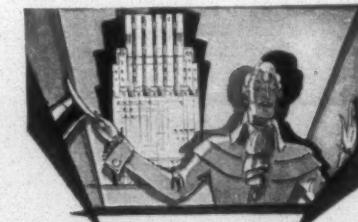
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Cotton Goods

New York. — The cotton goods markets continued to show a fair amount of activity during the week. The volume of business done this month has generally been ahead of expectations. In recent weeks, buyers have apparently abandoned the idea that they could get lower prices by waiting longer to cover their needs.

Curtailment is less general in cotton goods in some divisions and a number of manufacturers have expressed their intention to run more machinery so long as the can secure business at a small profit. The idea of co-operating to better the general market situation is less strong than it was. In the wool goods industry, while here are still very watchful eyes being set upon any accumulations, there is more incentive for a slight increase in output. The printed goods section in silks is nearly fully occupied. The change in the general trend of production is the natural outcome of a quickened fall demand for seasonal merchandise and more general agreement concerning the cotton crop.

It was a fair week in the gray goods market, with print cloths continuing the most active. Although not much was said about it during the ordinary course of market conversation, there were also indications that certain centers put through an improved yardage of sheetings, this business being handled in a quiet, confidential way. Speaking generally, however, there is still ample room for improvement in a number of the sheeting styles.

A limited number of buyers came in for good yardage in print cloths, and, after repeated campaigning for goods for next year at the November-December levels, succeeded in covering their needs for the first two months of 1929. In the sheeting market, too, a better business was done than for several days, with some orders ranging from 50,000 to 100 yards placed and one or two commitments of greater size or two negotiated. Activity during the week was by no means general, however, and many of the leading houses had very little business to report. Mill's abandoned some of the higher asking levels on this year's goods and sold a fair amount of November and December print cloths.

Broadcloth business showed that several centers did a fair business in two or three of the carded styles. Spot and nearby 80x60s sold at 9½ cents; 90x60 sold at 10½ cents, while the 100x60 sold at both 11 and 11½ cents. Judging from most reports, the market for combed broadcloths has been quieter this week, with most quotations about unchanged.

Sales of 31-inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard sheeting were reported at 7½ cents net; spots of 32-inch, 40x40, 6.25 yard sold at 5½ cents net; spots of 36-inch, 40x40, 6.15 yard quoted at 5¾ cents, and December reported at five-eighths net. Additional sales of 36-inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard at 7 cents net; business in 36-inch, 56x53, 4.25 at 8½ cents net; 6½ net paid for 36-inch, 48x40, 5.50 yard; 8½ cents net paid all week for 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard and sales of November at that. Sales of November, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00 yard at 8½ cents net. Business in 40-inch, 48x44, 3.75 yard at 8½ cents net reported, spot, and sales of 40-inch, 44x40, 4.25 yard at 7½ cents net.

A number of large factors in cotton ducks report that the volume of business during October has run to the best yardage of any month this year. Trading during the past week has been well up to the level of the previous three weeks, and in some departments an even better business has been done. Some factors have advanced their asking prices during the week, but trading has generally been on the basis of the previous week's quotations, many feeling that the higher prices of some houses were the result of a fictitious evaluation and seeing fit to continue their sales at unchanged prices.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.. | 6½ |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.. | 6½ |
| Gray g'ds, 33½-in., 64x60s... | 7½ |
| Gray g'cls, 39-in., 68x72s... | 9½ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s... | 11 |
| Dress ginghams | 12½-15 |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yd. | 11½ |
| Brown sh'gs, 4-yd. 56x60s | 9½ |
| Brown sheetings, stand..... | 12½ |
| Tickings, 8-oz. | 21 |
| Denims | 17 |
| Staple ginghams, 27-in. | 10½ |
| Standard prints | 9½ |

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was quiet during the first half of the week, but better buying developed during the latter half and a fair amount of business was done. While most buyers were interested mainly in spot and prompt supplies, a number of contracts for November and December delivery were reported. The knitters and the insulating trades were fair buyers, a number of orders ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds being placed.

The price situation held very firm and there was a tendency toward higher prices as the week closed. In many cases, spot supplies were found very hard to locate.

On Friday mills, while quoting unchanged prices, showed willingness to trade, and following a substantial inquiry for knitting yarns a fair poundage was sold in a number of quarters of the local market $\frac{1}{2}$ cent under recent levels. The 20s and 22s and some ordinary tying in 30s were moved at the shaded prices on orders of moderate to fair size. A number of factors reported the business in knitting yarns to have held constantly to fair volume throughout the week, and that the week had been the best in some time. Insulating yarns sales continued to be made at unchanged prices.

Yarn factors believe their customers are using yarn more rapidly than they have been buying it recently. Every day there are requests from buyers to push deliveries ahead of the dates specified in contracts placed last month and early this month. This indicates, of course, that buyers underestimated their October-November requirements in many cases.

Southern Single Skeins

| | |
|-------|------------------|
| 4s-8s | 33 |
| 10s | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 14s | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16s | 34 |
| 20s | 36 |
| 24s | 38 |
| 26s | 40 |
| 40s | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Southern Two-ply Skeins

| | |
|-------|------------------|
| 4s-8s | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10s | 34 |
| 12s | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16s | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 20s | 37 |
| 24s | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 26s | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 30s | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 40s | 49 |
| 50s | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Southern Single Warps

| | |
|-------|------------------|
| 4s-8s | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10s | 34 |
| 12s | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 14s | 35 |
| 16s | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 20s | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 30s | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 40s | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Southern Two-ply Warps

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| 8s | 33 |
| 10s | 34 |
| 12s | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 14s | 35 |
| 16s | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 20s | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 24s | 38 |
| 26s | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 30s | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| 8s | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10s | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 14s | 34 |
| 16s | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18s | 34 |
| 20s | 35 |
| 22s | 36 |
| 24s | 37 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 26s | 38 |
| 30s | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 40s | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler | |
| 8s | 44 |
| 20s | 48 |
| 30s | 53 |
| 38s | 55 |
| 40s | 56 |
| 50s | 62 |
| 60s | 66 |
| 70s | 76 |
| 80s | 87 |
| Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns | |
| 8-12s | 46 |
| 20s | 48 |
| 30s | 53 |
| 36s | 54 |
| 38s | 56 |
| 40s | 57 |
| 50s | 60 |
| 60s | 65 |
| 70s | 80 |
| 80s | 85 |
| Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones | |
| 16s | 42 |
| 12s | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16s | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 22s | 46 |
| 24s | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 26s | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 28s | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 38s | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 40s | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 50s | 60 |
| 60s | 65 |
| 70s | 75 |
| Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins | |
| 8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8s 3-ply hard white warp twist | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10s and 10s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Same, warps | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Human Side of Mill and Training of Workers Stressed by Tinsley

Boston, Mass.—John F. Tinsley, vice-president and general manager of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, one of the largest machinery manufacturers in the country, addressed the production problems section of the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts on "The Human Side in Developing Plant Efficiency."

He stressed the need of educational training programs in industry and pointed out that, based on his own experience, working people are very much interested in educational courses, and if management would show interest in establishing them, the workers would support them. He especially emphasized that this is an activity that appeals to the younger men in an organization, and that there is a gratifying eagerness on the part of young men, who have been deprived of the opportunities of education by having to go to work early, to make up for this lack through this means.

He called attention also to the fact that, due to our great growth in industry in the past 30 or 40 years, and other changes attendant upon this evolution, we had neglected to train foremen in management functions, and, as a result, large industries have difficulty in finding sufficient major executives in their own organization.

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WANT position as overseer cloth room. Eight years on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 20 years experience on sheetings, drill, duck, sateen, moleskin, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, etc., on all kinds of looms. Age 40 and good references. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill. Superintendent in present position eleven years. Familiar with buying and selling. Best references. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer of fly frames, or as second hand in carding, or card grinder. 15 years experience. Have other help for the mill. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Know the work from ground up on print cloth sheeting drills and colored work. Eleven years as superintendent and manager for one mill which was sold; left me unemployed. Age 49, good references. Married. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with jacquard and fine silk weaves as well as all others. Thoroughly capable experienced and efficient. Best of references. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience, and best of references as to character and ability. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Would accept position as carder or spinner in large mill. If any chance for advancement soon. Ten years as superintendent on present job. Age 37, best of references. No. 5535.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer large weave room. Can get results in increased production, better quality, lower cost, less waste, and get the willing and cheerful co-operation of help. No. 5526.

WANT position as engineer master mechanic or assistant. Want mills needing engineering advice to write me. Am not connected with any machinery builder or public utility. Want to serve a chain of mills. Guarantee results. No. 5527.

WANT positions as overseer cloth room. Eight years experience on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheeting, drill, duck, sateen, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, and familiar with all kinds of looms. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weave mill. Eleven years as superintendent at present place. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer on fly-frames, card grinder or second hand in carding 15 years experience and good references. Other help in family. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent fancy or jacquard weave mill. Long experience, unblemished record and good references. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent and manager. Know the business from the ground up, on print cloth, sheeting, drills and colored work. Age 49. Eleven years with mill which has been sold. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience and the best of references. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Or as carder and spinner if chance of early promotion. On present job 10 years. Age 37. References. No. 5535.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Several years experience on sheeting, drills and duck. Best of references. No. 5536.

WANT position as master mechanic. Married, age 35, 14 years experience in mechanical and electrical work. Several years master mechanic. No. 5537.

WANT position as master mechanic. 19 years experience in mill shops. Eight years master mechanic on electric power. Can change on short notice. No. 5538.

WANT position as superintendent. Several years experience on white goods, many years with the same company. Good references. No. 5539.

WANT position as master mechanic in large mill. 12 years experience. Familiar with steam and electric drive. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5540.

WANT position as roll coverer. 20 years experience in roll covering and as yard overseer. Want large job and can go anywhere. Age 38, and strictly sober. No. 5541.

WANT position as overseer fancy weaving. Know some designing; am a good loom man. Present employers will recommend me for a better job. No. 5542.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 23. Have 16 years experience in carding. Will go anywhere in the South. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5543.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience. On present job several years. Best qualifications and good character. No. 5544.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning. A thorough cotton man. Know how and what it takes to make good yarn. Married. No. 5545.

WANT position as overseer weaving, in plain mill; many years experience, and best of references. No. 5546.

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THE outstanding characteristic of this type of loom is the absence of any limiting factor insofar as the filling is concerned. This means that any type of filling package can be used and any type of shuttle, spindle, eye or friction device.

This gives an ideal shuttle situation permitting the use of a small, light shuttle which is such an essential factor in the weaving of fine fabrics. A shuttle of this kind insures an easy-running loom, less breakage of parts and, above all, less strain on the warp.

The handling of rayon in any loom is a matter of some considerable difficulty. However, in the shuttle-change type the non-limitation of the shuttle, the filling

package, the spindle, or the control of the filling in the shuttle gives it a great advantage and makes it the *only automatic loom* which will handle this difficult problem in a satisfactory manner. There is consequently no reason why fabrics made either wholly or partly of rayon should not be woven automatically on shuttle-change looms with the same relative economy and success as in the case of all-cotton fabrics.

To summarize the advantages of the shuttle-changing type of automatic loom for any special weaving situations:

1. It will use any type of filling package.
2. The change of filling is effected without any violent mechanical motion and without the slightest strain on the yarn.

3. The loom will use any kind or type of shuttle using any friction device, spindle, or shuttle eye which may be desired.

4. It will use a small shuttle so essential in the weaving of fine fabrics.

5. In this type of loom there is no possibility of a defect in the fabric due to the lashing in of ends from the spent bobbin.

6. This loom produces a quality of fabric that *cannot be equalled in any other type of loom*.

Prominent mills producing high quality fabrics through use of the Stafford Automatic Shuttle-Changing Loom are located in all parts of the United States and Canada. Write us so that you may know more about the performance of this loom.



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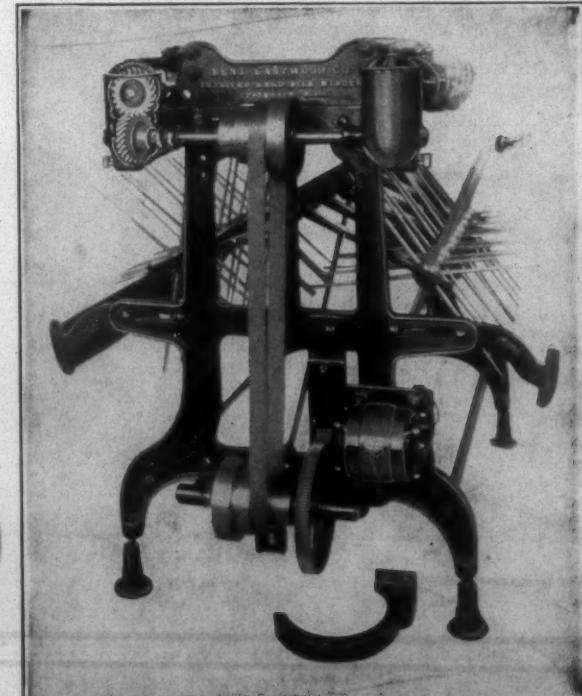
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

GASTONIA, N. C.

Mr. John F. Nichols, Oldest Citizen of Smyre Community Passes

Our entire community, as well as his many friends elsewhere, were saddened on Thursday morning, October 18th, when it was learned that our oldest resident of the community, Mr. John F. Nichols, had died at 4 o'clock that morning, age 79. Mr. Nichols had been a member of the Lowell Methodist church for sixty-five years and lived a beautiful Christian life. He was very faithful, loyal, ready to help others in need and was loved by all who knew him and he will be greatly missed by all of his friends.

The funeral service was conducted from the Lowell Methodist church, Friday afternoon, October 19th, attended by a large number of sorrowing friends. The service was conducted by his pastor, Rev. A. C. Tippett, assisted by Rev. A. W. Lynch of Smyre M. E. church. His body was laid to rest in the cemetery in Lowell under a mound of flowers of rare beauty brought by friends as a last tribute to this beautiful Christian character that has passed on.

Surviving are two devoted daughters Mrs. Newton Warren of Lowell, N. C., and Miss Cora Nichols; two grandchildren also survive.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Columbia Cotton Mills

On Saturday night, October 20th, the Columbia Mill gave a banquet to the eight overseers at Holci Bethel, in recognition of their efficiency; they have produced 100 per cent production for eight weeks in succession. This was a great feast to all present as well as an honor to the mill, as this was never done before.

Those sharing the honor of the feast were: Mr. L. O. Bunton, general superintendent of the chain of

mills; Mr. E. T. Combs, superintendent, with the following overseers: A. C. Revels, day carder; W. H. Rhyne, night carder; Wm. Pitts, day spinner; C. E. Ethridge, night spinner; K. C. Seobron, day weaver; H. W. Ogle, night weaver; Elias Robnett, cloth room; Hob Nelson, master mechanic. Mr. H. D. Hasting, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, also manager of the Columbia Herald Printing Office, was present.

Mr. Paul Shoffner, assistant treasurer of the Columbia Mill, played his part well. After lunch, Mr. Combs called on all the overseers to tell how and where they started in the mill business; Mr. Ethridge told how old he was when he started, but wouldn't tell how long he had been in the mills.

Mr. Bunton and Mr. Combs made wonderful talks, and geel--this man Bunton ought to be out stumping the States for Al Smith, for he is an elegant speaker. We are always glad to have him.

We all regret that our general manager, Mr. Jones, couldn't be present, for he is a great teacher along the line of mill business, and a big hearted man. He had the tailor of one of the Men's Clothing houses, to come to the mill office take each overseers measure, and make him a tailor-made suit of clothes as a gift from him and the company. That was real nice, of him, wasn't it?

BILL.

(Bill--you'd better mind, or such treatment of overseers might cause a lot more to apply for positions!—Aunt Becky).

CAMDEN, S. C.

Hermitage Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our superintendent, Mr. S. L. Crolley and all the overseers attended the Exposition in Greenville and all report a fine time. (Which adds

to the writer's regrets in not being able to attend).

Mr. H. T. West, Mr. B. M. Simpson, Mr. G. E. Davis, Mr. W. B. Dial, and Mr. Heyward Lynch, left Saturday for Chimney Rock, Lake Lure and Greenville, and returned Tuesday.

Mr. B. D. Kelly, Mr. L. E. Myers, Mr. E. C. Riley and Mr. H. O. Burns (formerly overseer weaving) left Tuesday, and after visiting Mr. G. A. Barnes in Hartwell, Ga., they attended the Exposition in Greenville.

Mr. D. L. Jones, Mr. J. B. Whaley and Mr. L. C. Harris, left Thursday and after the Exposition Friday, they took in all the shows.

Mr. S. L. Crolley was present at the Exposition Friday.

Mr. Lee Cain and Miss Jessie Scott were happily married Friday, October 19th at the home of Mr. Cain's mother. Rev. B. R. Triff performed the ceremony. The bride and groom were both of the Hermitage village.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Davis returned Friday after a two weeks honeymoon; we are glad to welcome the young couple back to our village, where they are to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wright and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wealch, were called to Chesterfield county, Friday, October 19, on account of the death of Mrs. Wealch's and Mrs. Wright's sister, Mrs. H. M. Addrock, who's sudden death was a shock to all who knew her.

Mrs. Eugene Lange, age 17 years, died Sunday, October 21, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rodgers, of our village. Mrs. Lane had been ill 6 days with pneumonia; besides her parents, Mrs. Lane leaves her husband and an infant daughter, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn her death.

DICK.

(Dick, you just don't know what a treat you did miss by not going to Greenville--especially, on Wednesday, for the correspondents' "dinner."—Aunt Becky.)

Becky Ann's Own Page

COMMON SENSE AND POLITICS

In a recent editorial in the Textile Bulletin, Mr. Clark pleaded that during the Exposition at Greenville, people should for the time being keep silent on political issues. It was a timely suggestion and had a good influence, we know. We heard several say:

"Ah,—take Dave Clark's advice and forget it!" And then the argument would stop, and a twinkle and smile would chase away the anxious frown.

We'll be glad when November 6th is past history. Some mighty good Democrats will vote for Hoover, and they will be voting according to the dictates of their hearts and consciences; they can't swallow a well candidate and Tammy.

Others will be just as strongly opposed to Hoover. But everyone has a perfect right to his own convictions, and should grant that same right to others with good grace, leaving out all personalities.

Then, when the votes are counted, let's all abide by the results as good citizens should. Neither Smith nor Hoover will invite any of us to spend a week-end in the White House,—and no difference which man gets there, he'll probably wish he hadn't.

Anyhow the world is pretty much what our mental attitude makes it, and we can each do our part toward making it better or worse.

GEE McGEE SENDS LOADS OF "TAFFY"

Anderson, S. C.,
October, 23, 1928.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have been busier than a tar in a bee bucket for the past few days. Our business is almost more than we can bear.

I wish I could tell you within 90 per cent of just how much I enjoyed your luncheon at Greenville; you and Mr. Clark deserve billions of thanks for having done yourselves so "big" on that occasion. I never before met a pleasanter and a more agreeable crowd of people and I fell in love with every one of them.

I was especially pleased with Mr. Clark. He impressed me as being a mighty fine gentleman and one of the boys as well. It must be a pleasant feeling to have the respect and confidence of a big man like Mr. Clark as you have. He believes in you and I don't blame him. You have proven worthy of the love and admiration of all persons with whom you have come in contact. Naturally Mr. Clark appreciates you

and the wonderful work you are doing in connection with your Home Section. I am jotting this note down in the storage compartment of my brain cells: "Wednesday, October 17, 1928—big banquet-luncheon given by Mr. Clark and Aunt Becky Ann of the Textile Bulletin, Imperial Hotel, Greenville, S. C. This occasion was indeed a pleasant and profitable one and everybody was happy." That was put in my diary too.

Now, Aunt Becky, you over-stepped it when you wrote all those nice things about me in a recent issue of your paper. I am indeed grateful for such a well worded, benevolent testimonial, and while I do not deserve 10 per cent of the nice things you've said, I appreciate the article—first, because you wrote it—and second, because it came from the depths of your heart.

I told my wife the other day that I had found an unusual kind of friend in you,—the kind that means something to me, and the kind that the sincerity thereof is forever effervescing. And I love you for the goodness and greatness that constitute your being. The world needs more of your kind.

Now, Aunt Becky, you are the welcomest person at our home in all the world. Any time, day or night, you will find our hearts in a receptive mood, and we'll take good care of you if you'll just give us the opportunity.

Remember me kindly to Mr. Clark and tell him I like him. He's all right and his good work, like yours, will live after him.

Your true friend,

GEE McGEE

P. S.—Aunt Becky: I was ashamed of my poor out at a speech. I ain't much on talking but I'm here on writing things that ain't fit to print or read.

(After the ovation you received,—can't see the point in your P. S.—Aunt Becky).

SLIM GOES POSSUM HUNTING

Gets Frightened and Lost and Doesn't Know Home When He Sees It.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is running so smoothly up here at present that I don't have very much to write. We have plenty of cotton in the warehouse, plenty of orders and an organization that knows how to fill those orders. The lawn and hedge that we were fixing when you visited us last spring has grown fine this past summer and helps the looks of the

mill considerably. Both superintendent and most of the overseers visited the exposition last week and report an exceptionally good show. A friend came down to my house and brought his dog, and says:

"Let's go catch some possums so you can report to Aunt Becky. I saw a big one's track up Pumpkin creek and he has been catching Buster Carpenter's chickens. I know it will be a good night from the way Old Bevo acts. When he whines and wags his tail like that, you can just get your ax and lantern for they are a stirring."

I says: "Yes but Mr. 'possum is not ripe yet; you know they don't get ripe 'til frost and we haven't had any frost yet."

"That's so, but we can pen them up and fatten them, and then have a barbecue and invite all the Boosters Club to help eat them."

I says: "All right wait 'till I get my lantern." What I really wanted was to get permission from my ole woman. She finally agreed to let me go if I would be back home by midnight, as it would be Sunday after midnight. And me being a good Baptist I shouldn't hunt on Sunday.

So I put on my overalls, stuck a tater in each hind pocket for safety-first in case we got hungry, and we called old Bevo and started out up Pumpkin Creek. We hadn't gone very far 'til old Bevo began to wag his "tail extraordinary," and sniffle, and my friend says: "Hold on! be still! he smells one when he acts like that. You can just watch out 'cause there is going to be something didding!"

Sure enough, presently he began to open up about as long and lonesome as the 4:30 whistle on Monday morning, and took off up the hill towards Buster's house.

My friend says: "Yes sir! That is that big fellow that has been catching them big fat hens. Hurry up he is making right for the hen house." So we rushed up the hill as fast as we could and run right up into Buster's backyard, and by that time old Bevo was under the floor of Buster's house having a terrible fight with something. About that time Buster came out of the door with a two barrelled gun and says: "If you don't get away from here and stop running my cats, I will have you making more speed than them high speed warpers you was telling about seeing down at the Exposition."

By that time I was already picking up speed, but something happened to check it same as an electric stop motion on a loom; for I hooked my chin on his clothes line and

You said for me to report how many opossum we caught, and I will tell you about my first hunt. Last Saturday evening about 7 o'clock my bit my tongue half in two. As soon as we could get our breath we went on down through the hog pasture.

There was a nigger buried in the pasture that had got killed in a crap game when the power company was building the dam. And of course I was wondering what became of all the good colored folks that got killed in crap games, and about that time one of the hogs jumped up and said "Ump! Ump!" If it said anything else I didn't hear it, for I wasn't there anymore. I run 'til I struck a barbed wire fence, and when I stopped rolling I had broke my flashlight, tore my best overalls, and lost one of my taters. By that time my friend had caught up and was laughing fit to kill. I told him I didn't see anything to laugh at. And he said that I hadn't heard no ghost, it was only a hog. And I felt better when I heard that, than I did when I was promoted to head doffer.

My friend said lets go on over in the Suckie woods, that there wasn't but about five acres of them but he never failed to catch a big one there, and then we would go home. And that sounded good to me for I was already wanting to go home.

We had to go through a field that had just been fresh ploughed and I got my overall cuffs full of dirt. When we reached the woods we sat down on a log to wait for old Bevo. Just as I sat down I saw a stick and thought it was a snake, and when I jumped up that dirt in my overall cuffs whipped around my ankles and I was sure the snake was wrapped around my legs. I jumped around and hollered "snake!" same as an Indian in war dance, 'til I shook all of the dirt out of my overall legs and gave out myself; I could hear my heart a beating like a card comb rattling that hadn't been oiled in a month.

We moved on up in the woods apiece, for I couldn't stay at that place any longer; everything I saw looked like a snake. It wasn't long 'til old Bevo opened up again and my friend said "I told you we would get a nice one in these woods."

He trailed him around all over the woods for about an hour and we kept sizing him up in our imagination, 'til he looked almost as large as that steer hide that I saw down at the Exposition. He finally treed him up the tallest tree I most ever saw, and we pulled straws to see who would climb and shake him out. And of course it was my luck to have to climb.

I took everything out of my pockets, including my other tater, in order to be lighter in case I fell. The higher I would climb, the further it would seem to where Mr. possum

was. I hollered down to my friend that I was climbing plumb out of the county, and if I didn't get back 'til after the election to put in two absentee votes for me.

When I got to the limb that Mr. possum was perched on, I told my friend to get ready to take him away from old Bevo for he was coming down. I gave the limb a shake, but Mr. possum just twisted his tail around the limb and held on tighter than some overseers I know hold on to an old out-of-date idea. But I wasn't going to be outdone after climbing so far, so I just kept shaking, just like our Super docs when he gets a good idea. (He just keeps shaking until he puts it over). And after while Mr. possum's grip gave out and he went like some oversgers do when they begin to lose interest in their jobs. And when I heard my friend say "turn him loose Bevo!" I knew we had him.

I hurried down as quick as I could, and I says, "is he a big one?" "He is not as big as some of Benfield's gouts," he says holding him up by the tail. I says, "Shorty makes doublings every day bigger than his tail!" He says "yes, and I could throw him through one of Holcomb's thin places and not touch a warp or filling thread."

It wasn't long 'til old Bevo treed another one on the bank of a big gulley. And I put the lantern over my head so as to shine his eyes and began to step backwards to get a better view of the tree top. Got tangled in some honeysuckle vines and me, lantern and all, took a somersault backwards into that gulley.

The mud and water was knee deep, and I spilt all the oil out of the lantern and broke the globe. But I wouldn't have hated it so much if I hadn't had on them Hoover socks that I bought in Greenville.

When I got out I started to climb the tree and got hold of a rotten limb and it broke with me and I sat down on that other tater so hard I mashed it thin as a drop wire. My friend said that I reminded him of some men that would catch on to some rotten habit and let it set them down before they knew what had happened.

I says "what time have you got," and he said "12:30," I says "Lord have mercy, what will that preacher say when he finds out I have been hunting on Sunday." I told him to let's get out and go home and he wants to know ain't we going to get that possum. I said if you will climb and shake him out—cause I don't like possum no how.

He said he wouldn't climb that tree if the possums was having a banquet up there; for it was higher than the production record for the last three months. Some tall tree!

So we started home without any light, for I had already broke the

flashlight and the lantern. We walked and walked and then walked some more, and never did come to the edge of them woods. I says "I thought you said they wasn't but five acres of these woods and we have already covered five hundred. I believe we have discovered a new Continent!"

He said "If we have, I am going to notify them selling houses up in New York, so they can sell the natives before somebody else sells them."

About that time he walked under a limb and knocked his hat off, and he was so doggoned red headed the light shined around him same as decco light. I told him to just carry his hat in his hand and we would soon get somewhere.

It wasn't long 'til we saw some lights, and when we came to them we found a mill village. The first house we came to I went slipping up to the door expecting to get dog bit any minute. I knocked on the door and asked who lived there and' what town we were in.

My wife said "Come on—in the house and shut up! What have you been drinking anyhow? This is a pretty time of a Sunday morning for a church member to come in from hunting!"

SLIM.

Rhodhiss, N. C.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ragan Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

As I haven't seen any news from our little village in the HOME SECTION, just thought I would write you a few things about it.

Our mill though one of the smallest in Gastonia is also one of the best—so we think. We have a splendid set of men to work for. Mr. Z. R. Lytton, is superintendent; Mr. R. F. Miller, is overseer of spinning, assisted by Mr. I. E. Campbell at night; Mr. F. T. Fisher, is overseer of carding, assisted by Edd Wall, at night.

We are running full time now, and the people seem well contented.

Aunt Becky, come over to see us some time. I'm sure you would get a hearty welcome.

A revival meeting is in progress at Bethel Baptist Church. The services are well attended and the interest is fine. There have been several conversions. The services will continue through this week. Rev. E. G. Ledford of Dallas, assisted by Rev. P. M. Webb of Georgia, is doing the preaching. Rev. H. W. Baucom is the efficient pastor of this church.

Personals

Mr. Z. R. Lytton and children spent the week-end in Lumberton, N. C., visiting relatives.

Thursday, Nov. 1, 1928.

Miss Anne Cope of Ranlo, spent the week-end with Miss Bertie Fisher.

Mrs. Nancy Kincaid, of East Gastonia, visited her son, Mr. Frank Kincaid, Saturday and Sunday.

Those attending the Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., from here, were Messrs. R. F. Miller, F. T. Fisher, I. E. Campbell, Monique Campbell and Edd Wall.

"Aunt Becky," I enjoy your story very much and hope you will continue to write, as your stories are the kind that appeal to folks and are liked by all who read them.

Wishing you and the Home Section much success.

Your new friend
JILL.

("Jill" we are delighted to hear from the pretty Ragan mill community. Please write again.—Aunt Becky.)

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre Mill People Have A Halloween Party.—Personals

The members of the Senior Epworth League were entertained Thursday evening, October 18th, in the Men's Bible Class room with a Halloween party. A ghost welcomed the guests and they were shown down the hall and into the class room by another weird ghost. Games were played, apples bobbed, there was a pumpkin contest, fortunes were told, and all these brought forth much merriment. Miss Ruth Overcash of the Ranlo faculty in a very interesting way told a halloween story that was thoroughly enjoyed. Miss Mary Robinson and little Miss Jane Alice Dilling gave a number of readings to help create the hallowee nspirit.

Halloween refreshments of apples, peanuts and candy were served by Misses Lucille Cox, Gertrude Joy and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt. Invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Williams, John Williams, Miss Ruth Overcash, Fannie Bryant, Edna Ewing, Mahel Joy, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt.

Miss Gertrude Joy was the weekend guest of Misses Essie and Ferrie Brymer of Lowell, N. C.

Miss Clara Moten spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. George Rhyne of York, S. C.

Mrs. T. E. McCarn and children of Belmont were guests for the weekend of her daughter, Mrs. Paul Cox.

Misses Fuchsia, Dorothy and Margaret McGinnas spent the weekend with relatives and friends in Clover, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gilbert of East Gastonia, spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and son, Dean, visited Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Vanpelt of Thrift, N. C., Sunday.

Mr. Homer McGinnas of Charlotte, N. C., spent Saturday night with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McGinnas.

The Busy Bee Club will be entertained at the home of Miss Fuchsia McGinnas, Monday evening, October 29th.

Messrs. E. F. Bryant, J. P. Dagenhart, A. L. Hendrick, J. P. Rowland and W. L. Wilson of Gastonia, attended the Textile Show in Greenville, S. C., Tuesday, October 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland, Mrs. Laura Whitener and children Basil and Inez visited friends in Clover, S. C.

Mr. Marshall Dilling spent several days last week in Greenville, S. C., attending the Textile Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and Miss Lucille Cox were guests Sunday afternoon of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Osborne of Shelby, N. C.

The Busy Bee Club will give a Halloween party at the community house, Friday evening, October 26th extends and invitation to all their friends to come for the party.

Rev. R. M. Hauss, of Badin, N. C., a former pastor of Smyre church, will conduct the Sunday evening services at Smyre church and it is hoped that a large number will be present for this service, as we feel sure that Mr. Hauss will bring a worthwhile message at this time.

HUNTSVILLE, N. C.

Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are proud of our town, our J. J. B. High School, and especially just now, of our football squad, which has just beaten Dallas Mill school, 12 to 6.

Mr. Glen Chaney is happy over the arrival of a fine girl, and Mr. Luther Lehman, is rejoicing over the addition of another boy to his family.

All of our overseers attended the Exposition in Greenville. Was truly sorry I could not attend the correspondents' dinner, given by Mr. Clark and you.

His friends will regret to know that Mr. Grady Thomas has been indisposed the past week.

We are sorry to report Mrs. Woodall on the sick list.

The Bradley Memorial Sunday School had a large crowd Sunday. Next Friday will be six years since the death of Mr. Joseph J. Bradley, Sr., and a memorial service will be held in his honor. He was loved by everybody, and people still talk of him with reverent, aching hearts. "To live in hearts we leave behind,

is not to die," and so, this dear good man lives on.

Next Sunday morning Bradley Memorial Baptist Church Sunday School, will render a program, and will sing the favorite songs of Mr. Bradley, such as "Pack up your troubles," "Smile, Smile," and "Merrimack." It is wonderful to have lived such a life, as Mr. Bradley lived, and to be so tenderly and lovingly remembered. May his example be an inspiration to us all.

LEARNING MORE.

(We too are sorry you could not be with us in Greenville. We don't have a single badge left. They were just printed slips of cloth—not buttons. I did not see a soul from Merrimack—if so, I did not know it. Maybe next time, you'll be with us. Don't get discouraged. Your letters are greatly appreciated. — Aunt Becky).

HIGH POINT, N. C.

Pickett Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Guess you will be surprised to hear from our mill. It has been a good while since our writers have sent any news, and I decided perhaps you would like to hear from us again.

Our mill has been running full time night and day and we haven't curtailed any; we sure do have something to be thankful for.

Mr. J. H. McKinnon, is our superintendent and he believes in keeping things busy around him; we all think he is a fine man. Mr. D. G. Carter, is card room overseer; Mr. T. B. New, overseer spinning; Mr. C. B. Carter, overseer winding room; Mr. Henry Smith, weaving; Webb Horne, cloth room; Mr. S. A. Jones, master mechanic.

Mr. T. B. New has traded for a Buick automobile and motorized to Durham, Sunday, to visit his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allgood and family spent Saturday and Sunday in Courtney, N. C., visiting relatives.

Four of our men, Mr. J. H. McKinnon, Mr. D. G. Carter, Mr. T. B. New and Mr. Henry Smith attended the Exposition in Greenville, S. C., and reported a nice time.

On Wednesday night the 17th, Mrs. Belle Allgood's friends gave her a surprise birthday party; she received lots of nice presents and after an hour of good string music delicious refreshments were served and everybody enjoyed it.

Aunt Becky, I am not a writer and this is my first experience but if you think this is all right will be glad to write again.

MAGGIE.

(It truly is "all right" and we want you to write again.—Aunt Becky).

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS
(Continued from Last Week)

14—For Her Childrens Sake

ffff

"Beverly is my name—George Beverly. You are Mr. Trent, I believe?" pleasantly.

"Sam Trent"—came the surly answer, barely touching the proffered hand and pushing a chair with his foot toward the stranger.

"I don't make a practice of attending to business on Sunday," smiled the stranger; "but I'm sure you won't condemn me when you learn the nature of my call. I am the new teacher for your district school; just arrived this morning from Greensboro, North Carolina, and am looking for a boarding place. You have been recommended to me and I'll be glad if you will take me in."

Sam Trent felt an insane desire to take this disciple of education by the nape of his neck and shake him. Was he to be tortured and haunted forever by "books" and professors? By a supreme effort at self-control remembering that he wanted this stranger to do him a favor, he answered:

"I can't take you. My wife and children have run away and left me alone with niggers."

"What?" came the astonished question.

"Sure thing," said Sam, warming toward the stranger, who looked so shocked. "An' fur nothin in the world, only cause I wouldn't send the twins to school an' pay out all I make to turn 'em to fools."

"Why you don't have to pay!" ejaculated the man.

"Oh, they've done got ahead of everybody in the dees-trict school an' wanted to go to the city!" sneered Sam Trent.

"Well, I do say!" was the non-comittal but encouraging reply. "Tell me about it." And because he must have help, and wanted sympathy, Sam Trent poured forth his tale of woe while George Beverly with keen and unerring perception "read between the lines." Possessing a chivalrous nature and tender, reverent regard for women, his blood boiled with indignation over the injustice that he felt had been done this woman of culture and refinement. He asked questions with the shrewdness of a lawyer and Sam Trent, scorning to lie, answered truthfully, if hesitatingly, and condemned himself, though he did not possess the necessary wit to perceive it.

"Now, I'll tell you what I want you to do for me," concluded Sam, his fighting blood again at boiling heat, and, going to the table, he picked up a writing pad and pencil and handed them to his visitor. "I can't write a word, or I'd do it myself." George Beverly took the materials in his hands and waited, speculatively.

"I want to put an advertisement in The Times some-thin' like this: 'I hereby forbid anybody to house or feed my wife and children, Emily Trent, and Paul and Paula Trent, who left my house without cause last Saturday.' "

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, super-intendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

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Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee

LETTER NO. 1

Elberton, Ga., Mar. 1, 1928.

Mr. Gee McGee,
Anderson, S. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am a constant reader of your pieces in the Elberton Star, and must say that I enjoy them. Won't you please write a short sketch of your life and put it in the paper? I would like to know more about you, and really and truly, I would like very much to meet you. Do this, please.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. E. E. E.

History of My Life

My Dear Mrs. Ease:

I feel flattered to be asked by a lady to do such a thing as write a history of my life, but to please you, and possibly dis-please many others I will gladly do so, and here it is.

I was born every young, years and years ago. My parents were both present on this occasion. I did not cry till I was nearly 3 minutes old, nor stop crying till I was 6 months old, at which period I finished my course in "six-months colic." I was able to feed myself at the end of the first week on this earth, but they call that "nursing" now, but they didn't call it that then.

At my first birthday I was exactly one year old. Ain't that curious though? I found that I had toes about that time, and managed to keep one of them in my mouth most of the time, that is—when I could get nothing else to such. I learned to crawl before I learned to walk. Wasn't that just the easiest thing you ever heard of?

When my second birthday rolled around I was then 2 years old to a day. I had learned to say—"da-da-da" by that time. I was called extra smart. I never stopped crying long enough to learn any other words. Between my second and third birthdays, I had the whooping cough, the measles, the mumps, the shingles, the hives, and was gallded.

Before I was 4 years old, I could walk all around a chair by myself if somebody would only hold my hand, and could say several words, such as ninny, and by-by, and yum-yum. I began going in my shirt-tail when I was 5 years of age, but fell heir to a pair of britches when I was 11, and wore the same on top of my shirt-tail thereafter.

Nothing else has ever happened to me that amounted to anything, except I got married a long time ago, and am still married. I work for a living, and love everybody. That's all. I hope you'll still like me.

Yours truly,
Gee McGee.

George Beverly wrote as dictated, a thunderstorm raging in his breast, and breaking forth in fury as he wrote the last word. Tearing the page from the pad, and dropping pad and pencil to the floor, he confronted Sam Trent, who was a head taller and weighed at least 185 pounds.

"You dirty, low-down, contemptible brute!" he hissed, and wadding the sheet of paper into a ball, Beverly spat upon it and dashed it in Sam Trent's face.

With a mighty oath Trent lunged forward and met thunder and lightning, which felled him to the floor; struggling to his feet he made another dash with the same result and this time lay still.

George Beverly looked around, expecting some one to come forward; and, when no one showed up, he got a dipper of water from a shelf on the porch, bathed the man's face and rubbed his hands. When he saw that consciousness was returning he sat down and coolly waited. Presently Sam Trent sat up.

"Feeling better?" asked Beverly shortly.

"Better," the devil!" snarled Trent.

"I mean inside—around the place where your heart should have been," quietly.

Sam Trent was half dazed; surprise, wonder, indignation and admiration, struggling for expression on his sullen features. Rubbing his chin and jaw to make sure they were still in his possession, he looked up. Beverly leaned forward and shook a finger in his face, saying emphatically:

"You are a disgrace to civilization. I know your kind. You would let your family starve or steal, or drive them to you cringing like criminals and begging for shelter and bread. Your will is law; your wife isn't supposed to have a will or wish that isn't cut and dried after your own pattern. You would crush the originality and personality from her nature; you would starve her heart for kindness and affection and let her soul shrivel and dry up for want of appreciation and congenial companionship. My God! Why don't you be a man!" The last was hurled like a thunder bolt and Sam Trent shrank back.

"Oh—you—runt!" stammered Sam Trent. "And you knocked me down! Nobody ever done that to me before," he whined.

"I'm just itching to do it again—and I will, if you say another word about—Ugh!" and Beverly made a grimace. "And this whole country lauding you to the skies because a loyal-hearted woman kept vows 'for better or worse' and said nothing. I understand it all—and she'll never come back after a taste of freedom, poor thing. How she stood it 18 years is a miracle to me — you miserable, God-forsaken, heartless, brainless, soulless skunk! And you call yourself a man—a husband—a father!" sarcastically.

Amazed over this analysis which was hurled at him emphatically, while fire snapped from George Beverly's blue eyes, Sam Trent stared at his tormentor, in dumb and helpless misery, seeing himself as he really was, and shrinking from the picture.

"My God!" he groaned; "I'm not a devil!" and he rose to his feet and staggered to a chair. Beverly looked at Trent's great lank figure, sprawling limp and inert, and a sudden impulse stirred his heart and pulse to quicker motion, while a light that was almost holy crept over his features. After a moment he said earnestly:

"I'd like to help you to be a man; a man who would be an honor to your family and your community; a man with a character in keeping with your reputation; a man whom your wife need never blush for; a man whom your children will honor. A man so big and deep and broad and good that self would be forgotten."

Sam Trent looked up eagerly, wistfully, hopefully. For a moment he thought of Paula's dream; then, as the utter hopelessness of his situation again dawned upon him, the light died from his eyes and despair settled upon his features. He shook his head.

"Why not?" asked Beverly. "You are young—it is not too late. Let me board with you and teach you at night? Let's surprise your wife—and win back her love and respect." His voice was eager, enthusiastic—full of vim and wholesome vigor. Trent looked up with interest as Beverly continued:

"I'm not going to apologize for knocking you down; if you can take it as a dose of much needed medicine and profit by it, I'll be your best friend. If you've got a spark of manly pride or ambition in your make-up, I'll help you to become what nature intended you, an honor to your country and your God. Is it a bargain?" holding out his hand. George Beverly possessed a wonderfully magnetic personality. It had been said of him that he could "knock a man down and make the man apologize for it next moment."

Sam Trent saw a vision that stirred the latent energies of his soul and kindled the fires of ambition in his breast. He gazed intently into the earnest face of Beverly for a moment; the light of a sudden great resolve illuminated his face and his great horny hand shot out.

"I'll put myself in your charge," he said simply, and their hands met in a close, silent, firm grip, so expressive among strong men, and the compact was sealed.

"You've made a big step forward right now!" said Beverly, with deep feeling. "It takes a man of fine caliber to do what you are doing and have decided to do. You and I will be great friends and we will accomplish wonders."

"I'll do my best," replied Trent, tingling through and through with new sensations which amazed, yet delighted him.

"Now," said Beverly, "I'll read something to you—something The Sunday Times says of you," taking the paper from his hip pocket.

"About me?" gasped Trent, apprehensively, as he thought of his conduct the previous day when he called on his sister-in-law.

"It's something nice, though, and please God, you are

LETTER NO. 2

Elberton, Ga., Mar. 16, 1928.

Mr. Gee McGee,
Anderson, S. C.

My Dear Sir:—

Not long ago, I had litt'e enough sense to write you a letter and ask you to have our paper print a short history of your life, and you were very responsive indeed, and I must say that you were a remarkable baby, a wonderful youth, and now you surely are the fool of fools when it comes to fools among men.

I was sincere in my request. I really wanted to know something about you. I understand that you are a business man, and perhaps you are, but I'd like to know what kind of business a mutt like you can run. But as you must be a real business man, I'd just like to know how business is with you and your goober parcher. I don't think you could run anything bigger than a goober parcher.

I notice that you said you were 1 year o'd at your first birth-day. Well, that's the day you ought to have been "soused" into a tub of water and left there for a few hours. Somebody probably spent good money fetching you up, and what a waste it was! You should be happy in the thought, however, that you will never suffer with brain fever.

I must admit that I read all your stuff, and "stuff" is just what it is. It's not always what you say that makes your stuff readable, it's the fool way you have saying it. If you have an Uncle Joe, he ought to kill you before daylight tomorrow, and "mike Clark, rfd" apparently your old stand-by, would shoot you right behind the smoke-house if he had anything in him besides intestines.

You will observe that I am writing an article that is too rough to be printed, and I therefore run no risk in you taking advantage of me. My husband told me that I should write you and tell you what I think of you, and this is it. He says that I should have known better than to write you at all, but when a fellow gets so smart-alecky as you got in your history of your life, I think it is time to call the trash wagon.

We live in the country. And, even if I do seem rough, I'll see that you get a square meal if you will come to our school closing or our camp-meeting next summer. Don't let the crows peck you; you're too green to run that risk, and dodge the squirrel as you would a tiger.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. E. E. E.

CLAYTON, N. C.

Rock Fish Cotton Mills

Mr. Bagwell is back at his post after undergoing an operation in Johnson County hospital. We are still on full time with plenty of contented help.

The health of our community is good. Miss Martha Adkinson has returned home after an extended vacation with relatives.

Was truly sorry to miss the dinner but I'm sure Mr. Clark is around \$5.00 better off by me

staying home. I am sure you all had a wonderful time. Would like to have a badge, if you have any left.

Superintendent A. C. Adkinson represented our mill at Greenville last week, and says the Exposition was fine.

JACK THE BULL SLINGER.

(Sorry to say that we have no badges left. Wish you cou'd have been with us. — Aunt Becky).

SELMA, N. C.

Selma Plant, of Mobile Cotton Mills

We are to have another community gathering soon, and two plays will be given: "Two Much of a Good Thing," and "Not a Man in the House." Hope everything will go off nice as it did last year.

"Aunt Becky," we would enjoy having you with us again. Time has not been set yet. Will write you all about it if it is a success. Otherwise, I'll forget about it!

Your friend,

K. K.

(Now add one more "K" and you'll be fixed up for sure! Yes, let us hear about the big to-do.—Aunt Becky).

GREER, S. C.

Franklin Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

No' seeing anything from Franklin Mill's in your paper I will try to write and let you know how we are getting along here; we are going full time in good shape, and turning out a fine line of sheeting and drills.

This mill does not run at night, and I don't remember 'hat it ever did, at least not since the early days of the World War.

The people here are blessed with good church and Sunday school, and have always been noted for their genuine piety; they frequently have "Home Comin'" week when old friends come back and review p'essant memories, and greet o'd friends; for this place has a great history.

E. H. Shanklin, is treasurer and general superin'endent of this mill; M. B. Cunningham, secretary; Mrs. Hortense Gowan, clerk; H. B. Childers, overseer weaving and assistant superin'endent; W. B. Greer, spinner; H. H. Hawkins, caider; I. N. L. Bright, clo' h room; J. W. Dawson, master mechanic and chief enginæer; T. J. Ho'isclaw, yard foreman.

Messrs. W. W. Hawkins and H. B. Childers were in Greenville, last week, attending the Textile Show.

The writer was also in attendance at the Exposition and certainly enjoyed the banquet given by Mr. Clark and Aunt Becky at the Imperial Hotel, with as fine company as there was, at the show, and enjoyed all the speeches. Aunt Becky, every one of our correspondents were very fine looking—don't you think? Especially the ladies.

I think Mrs. Hortense Gowan will be the correspondent here from now on, as the writer will go to Athens, Ga. to accept a position, and will see after the correspondence there, in the near future.

going to deserve every word of it." Then Beverly read:
GOOD CITIZENS

"If we had more men like Sam Trent—more women like his wife, our fair county would soon throw off the yoke of ignorance and we could boast of a citizenship the equal of any in the world.

"Sam Trent, though illiterate himself, intends that his only children, twins, Paul and Paula, shall have every advantage of an education. These bright children, aged 15, have advanced beyond the classes taught in the district school and it was necessary for them to come to town; so, Sam Trent, forgetful of self-thinking only of his children,—sent them here, and their mother with them,—rather than deprive them of her loving counsel and help.

"Mrs. Trent, a woman of culture and refinement, is not one to sit down, fold her hands, and spend the savings of her husband; and so, she has secured a position as librarian and superintendent for the handsome new Welfare building at Congaree Mill, and is happily situated in the pretty five-room cottage in front of it. Here, she and the children will live together—she to attend to her duties, while the twins get the benefit of one of the best schools in the State.

"Sam Trent? He is busy on a big productive farm, gathering the fruits of honest labor,—big, strong, substantial,—sings while he works and does not consider himself a martyr in this noble sacrifice which deprives him of the companionship of his sweet and charming wife, while he is cared for by a faithful old colored woman.

"God give us more such unselfish men—men who are an honor to their country and their God."

Sam Trent's face was a study. Surprise, relief and shame surged over him. Who could have written it? Now he knew where Emily and the children were! And Emily had gotten a job!

He bowed his face in his hands and groaned miserably; he might have deserved all that, if he had listened to Emily and his better nature. Now he felt such shame and remorse as only strong natures can feel, when deeply stirred.

"Don't worry," said Beverly. "We'll just let her alone and say nothing. We'll attend to our own affairs and work to become worthy."

"Oh, the papers — the doggone papers! they always know everybody's business—and tell such infernal lies!"

"But you are will'ng for this to be the truth, aren't you?" Beverly asked.

"Oh, my God—if it only was the truth—but it ain't! Knock me down again—stomp my livern' lights out! I ought to be dead!" raved Sam Trent.

He had waked up!

A black face with turbaned head opened a door cautiously and peeped in.

"Dinnahs sarved, Marse Sam," came a call in tones of relief and deep satisfaction. "Plenty fo' compn'y, too."

(Continued Next Week)

TOMMIE.